

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 15,102.

SYDNEY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1886.

16 PAGES.

PRICE 2d.

**Births.**

**ADRIAN.**—On August 4, at Sunnybank, Braxton, Mrs. F. G. Adrien, of a daughter.  
**MAGGIE.**—At her residence, The Oaks, Queenstown, Mrs. Margaret, wife of M. McAlister, of a son.  
**MAGER.**—August 15, at her residence, 150, Cumberland-street, the wife of W. Mager, tobacconist, of a daughter.

**J. MELLINGER.**—August 15, at her residence, 104, Pitt-street, William Mellinger, wife of Mr. William A. Mellinger, of a daughter. New Zealand and Queensland papers please copy.

**WITTE.**—August 14, at Parkview House, Burwood, the wife of Davies A. Watts, of a daughter.

**WOODLEY.**—On August 15, at her residence, 25, Botany-street, Berry Hills, the wife of C. Woodley, of a son.

**Marriages.**

**BENNETT.—HARRIS.**—At All Saints' Woolloomooloo, by the Rev. H. Wallace Mort, George Bennett, of Sydney, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Harris, of Double Bay, to Miss E. Foster, daughter of Mr. C. E. Foster, professor of singing, late of South Yarra, Melbourne, aged 24.

**EDROP.**—August 18, 1886, at her residence, North Willoughby, Rosetta, wife of Robert Edrop, Jun., aged 37.

**GARFITT.—MILLER.**—At St. Paul's, Paddington, London, Harriet Ann Garfitt, second daughter of the late Francis Giffard, solicitor, London, aged 25 years.

**WATERS.—HARRIS.**—At St. Thomas' Church, Halmanea, by the Rev. W. Madwick, Alexander Waters, of Kent, to Agnes Catherine, second daughter of the late George Harry Harris, Chesham, Kent, England.

**Deaths.**

**COOKE.**—August 15, at his residence, Atherton, Pyrmont Point, Alfred Cooke, husband of Mrs. Alfred Cooke, of Matric Cooke, late of Paddington, Mr. C. H. Foster, professor of singing, late of South Yarra, Melbourne, aged 54.

**EDROP.**—August 18, 1886, at her residence, North Willoughby, Rosetta, wife of James Robert Edrop, Jun., aged 37.

**FRASER.—GIBSON.**—At 102, Grosvenor-road, London, Edward Gibson, retired son of the late Francis Giffard, solicitor, London, aged 73 years.

**WATSON.—THOMAS.**—At 73, at his residence, 33, Carlton-road, Melbourne, William John Watson, of Watson Brothers, Young, aged 47.

**WOODLEY.**—On August 15, at 25, Botany-street, Berry Hills, Edward Thomas, the infant son of C. Woodley.

**In Memoriam.**

**COOK.**—In loving remembrance of William Cook, who died at his residence, Pimlico Hotel, Cook's River, August 19, 1886, inserted by his loving wife, Mrs. M. A. Cook. Dead, but not forgotten.

**GUNNESS.**—In loving memory of Charlotte Hannah Gunness, who died August 19, 1886, at her residence, 17, Erskine-street, in the 50th year of her age. Beloved sister of Mrs. J. E. Gunness and Mr. P. Prime, and daughter of the late R. N. Stanton.

**SCHIMMEL.**—In loving remembrance of my dear husband, Frederick William Schimmel, who died on August 15, 1886, at George-street Asylum, Parramatta, in his 70th year.

**Shipping.**

**O RIENT LINE OF STEAMERS.**

**NEW SOUTH WALES**

**BOOTH AUSTRALIAN CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE.** The following Royal Mail Steamship, belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, will leave SYDNEY at 1 p.m. on the undermentioned dates, for PLYMOUTH and LIVERPOOL, via CIRCULAR QUAY, Circular Quay, (at company's option), the San Canal, sailing at Naples:

**Ship.** **Tons.** **Date.** **Ship.** **Tons.** **Date.**

**LICHOURA** ... 4,469 Aug. 26 CHINAMARO 8,647 Sept. 25

**IRIERA** ... 4,705 Sept. 11 POTOMI ... 4,957 Oct. 9

**BALEONI PASSENGERS** will be allowed to break their journey.

**TRAVELLERS** will be allowed to break their journey.

**ENTREES** CARRIAGE received on most liberal terms.

**PASSENGER MONEY**, \$10 to \$70.

**EXCURSION TICKETS** AT REDUCED RATES.

**ORIENT PACIFIC EXPRESS.**—Passes booked through to any address in the United Kingdom on special terms.

**MANAGERS.—P. GREEN and CO., AND ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Peacock-court, London, E.C.**

**Full particulars on application to G. R. GREEN YUILL,** General Manager in Australia.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

The Company's Steamships (under contract with the Victorian Government for the conveyance of H.M.T. Mail) will sail as under:—  
 To PORTSMOUTH, CIRCULAR QUAY, DIRECT TO PLYMOUTH and LONDON, calling at Melbourne, Glenelg, and King George's Sound:—

**Ship.** **Tons.** **Commander** **Leaves Sydney.** **Leaves Melbourne.** **Leaves Glenelg.**

\***Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***Thessaly** ... 4,105 W. A. Weston ... Sept. 11 Sept. 22

\***Changes** ... 4,105 W. A. Weston ... Oct. 15 Oct. 25

\***Carthage** ... 4,105 G. N. Hector ... Sept. 15 Oct. 25

and thereafter every alternate week.

\* Via Bombay, \* Direct via Colombo.

**Passenger Money** to Plymouth or London:—\$20 first, and \$20 second.

No Egyptian transit or Canal dues.

**SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS** TO EUROPE.

All inclusive—First-class, £10; second, £6.

**RESERVED ACCOMMODATION** can be obtained on most moderate terms.

**ENTRÉES** CARRIAGE received on most liberal terms.

**PASSENGER MONEY**, \$10 to \$70.

**EXCURSION TICKETS** AT REDUCED RATES.

**ORIENT PACIFIC EXPRESS.**—Passes booked through to any address in the United Kingdom on special terms.

**MANAGERS.—P. GREEN and CO., AND ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO., Peacock-court, London, E.C.**

**Full particulars on application to G. R. GREEN YUILL,** General Manager in Australia.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

The STEAMERS of this Company will be despatched from the Wharf, foot of Margaret-street, to the undermentioned Ports, as follows:—

**BRISBANE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***BUNDABERG** ditto ... ditto ... ditto

\***ROCKHAMPTON** ditto ... ditto ... ditto

\***MACKAY** ditto ... ditto ... ditto

\***TOWNSVILLE** ditto ... ditto ... ditto

\***DUNGENESS** ditto ... ditto ... ditto

\***CAIRNS** ditto ... ditto ... ditto

\***DOUGLAS** ditto ... ditto ... ditto

\***COTTOWOOD** ditto ... ditto ... ditto

\***THURSDAY ISLAND.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***NEWCASTLE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBOURNE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***ADELAIDE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***PORTSMOUTH.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBOURNE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***ADELAIDE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***PORTSMOUTH.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBOURNE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***ADELAIDE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***PORTSMOUTH.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBOURNE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***ADELAIDE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***PORTSMOUTH.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBOURNE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***ADELAIDE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***PORTSMOUTH.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBOURNE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***ADELAIDE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***PORTSMOUTH.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBOURNE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***ADELAIDE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***PORTSMOUTH.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBOURNE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***ADELAIDE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***PORTSMOUTH.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBOURNE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***ADELAIDE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***PORTSMOUTH.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBOURNE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***ADELAIDE.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***PORTSMOUTH.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***SYDNEY.** **Scutell** ... 4,094 A. H. Johnson ... Sept. 1 Sept. 7 Sept. 9

\***MELBO**

## Amusements.

**THEATRE ROYAL.**  
Under the management of Messrs. WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MUGROVE. Lessee, Mr. Sam Lazar. Treasurer, Mr. G. L. Goodman. Stage Manager, Mr. W. Neagrey. Doors open 7.15; commence 7.45; terminate at 10.45.

CONTINUED SUCCESS  
of the ORIGINAL and ONLY AUTHORISED DRAMATISATION  
of MARCUS CLARKE'S great Australian work

HIS NATURAL LIFE HIS NATURAL LIFE  
HIS NATURAL LIFE HIS NATURAL LIFE

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,  
and until further notice,

HIS NATURAL LIFE,  
with its  
GRAPHIC PICTURES

Mr. JOHN HENNINGES,  
and the  
REALISTIC PORTRAYAL of ITS INCIDENTS

SPECIAL CAST  
from Messrs. Williamson, Garner, and Mugrove's  
ROYAL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

MECHANICAL EFFECTS by Mr. Bridger and assistants.  
Prizes awarded, £10. 5s. to 1s.

Tickets for all parts of the house at Eastway's Hotel, Box plan open at Theatre Royal, from 10 to 3. Telephone No. 114.

MONTÉ BROWNE, General Business Manager.

**AL HAMBRA MUSIC HALL.**  
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. FRANK SMITH.  
Business and Stage Manager, Mr. E. SHIPP.

This and every Evening—Our Circle of Ladies and Gentlemen. This and every Evening—THE GIANT ROPE-WALKING. This and every Evening—FEDERAL MINSTRELS. "Nothing succeeds like success."

Last 3 NIGHTS. LAST 2 NIGHTS  
of this present bill.

Look out SATURDAY NEXT for a Great and Wonderful Change of Programmes. THE GIANT ROPE-WALKING.

Full particulars in future advertisements and bills.

Plan of reserved seats at Nicholson's. Tickets for all parts at Mrs. Harrison's tobacconist, near Academy. Carriage 14.15. Ladies' Cloak-room, 12s.

ADMISSION—One shilling. 2s. Seats, 1s.; Balcony, 6d.

EVENING SUNNY NIGHT.

A GRAND CONCERT SPIRITUEL, at 7.30.

**HEINRICH KOELLE R.**  
IMMENSE SUCCESS.

In consequence of the impossibility of obtaining a suitable Hall in which all our audience can be accommodated, THE REMARKABLE PIANIST, HEINRICH KOHLER

POPLAR PHARMACE for the PEOPLE AT POPULAR PRICES.

In the FEDERAL HALL.

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, August 21.

Admission—Front seats, 2s; gallery, 2s; back seats, ONE SHILLING.

HEINRICH KOHLER will play.

Places Brilliantly by Way of the TANNHAUSER March, by Mendelssohn.

The "WEDDING MARCH," by Mendelssohn.

The Finale of the Overture from WILLIAM Tell, arranged by L. V. Beethoven, by Rossini, by Liszt, the "Minuet," by BOCCHERINI; pieces by Mayer, Nicols, Beattie, Hummel, Chopin, and THALBERG'S "HOME SWEET HOME."

Miss VIVIAN WARREN will sing several popular Songs.

TEMPERANCE HALL, SATURDAY EVENING.

NOTICE.—The next READING at the Y. M. C. A. Hall will take place on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, August 23.

A GRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GREAT METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION.

MOORE PARK.

WEDNESDAY DAY, SATURDAY, 1st to 4th SEPTEMBER.

JUDGING DAY—WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

GRAND OPENING CEREMONIAL  
on THURSDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

His Excellency the Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir CARRINGTON is accompanied by a GUARD OF HONOUR, and will formally open the EXHIBITION ON THURSDAY ON THURSDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

His Excellency will be received on the Ground and escorted to the Pavilion by the Council of the Society, Subscribers, and Exhibitors.

The splendid condition of the Grounds, and the numerous carefully planned improvements in every section of the Exhibition appointments, are intended both to enhance the interest of exhibitors, and to attract a large number of visitors. To indicate especially, the newly-erected Pavilion cannot fail to be most acceptable; whilst every care has been given to the important refreshment and waiting rooms.

The catalogue, now in course of compilation, discloses a really grand collection of Blood, Thoroughbred, Sheepbreed, Light and Heavy Draughts, Buggy and other Harness Horses, Carriage pairs and four-in-hand teams, and Ponies; Cattle and sheep, Pigs, Poultry, and Dogs in rich variety. Wines, Farm and Dairy Produce, and Agricultural Products are also well represented.

The display of Machinery and Implements promises to be unique, including as it will the newest and latest inventions appertaining to agricultural labour-saving appliances, from Great Britain, America, and the Continent.

A grand array of Carriages and other vehicles will enable those interested to observe the progress made in the development of this industry.

DAILY GRAND PARADES  
of HORSES AND CATTLE  
in the RINGS.

THE POPULAR JUMPING CONTEST  
for the Tribune Hunter's Prize of £12s, brings together the grand field of 30 of the most renowned hunters.

The Distance Handicap Trot for a purse of 100 sovereigns, has attracted all the blue blood amongst trotters. This is a new addition to the Society's programme, to meet one of the most popular tastes of the day.

Another attractive feature will be the competition for the Highest Jumper. A special prize given to encourage excellence in jumping, both in horse and rider.

The exhibition of Lady riders must prove a pleasant spectacle, as some score of entries will compete for the valuable Special Prize and Society's blue ribbon under the head.

The Boys' Prize brings out a large number of competitors, and can scarcely fail to excite general interest.

Special Train Services to the entrance gates every few minutes each way; fare 3d.

The Exhibition opens at 11 and closes at 5.30 each day. Admission—1s. children 6d., except on opening day, Wednesday when the price will be 1s. 6d. Subscribers—ladies or gentlemen—by paying 5s. 1s. become members, and have right of entry every day.

F. WEBSTER,  
Secretary.

Office—Tattersall's Buildings, Hunter-street, Sydney.

A GRICULTURAL SOCIETY N. S. W.

All persons having entered MACHINES for the SHOW will please attend at Society's Rooms—TOMORROW, Friday, at 3 o'clock, when ground space will be allotted.

F. WEBSTER,  
Secretary.

A GRICULTURAL SOCIETY N.

Subscribers of £1 will secure free admission to the Society Ground and Grandstand on all occasions up to 31st December, 1866.

F. WEBSTER,  
Secretary.

HAWKSLEY RIVER EXCURSION.

An unequalled opportunity presents itself for seeing the beauties of Christening of the Hawkesbury Steam Navigation Company's new steamer at SACKVILLE BEACH.

on SATURDAY, 21st August.

The steamer will leave Caledonian Wharf at 2 a.m., taking up passengers at Hawkesbury at 6.30 a.m.

A GOOD BAND will accompany the steamer.

Tickets and further particulars may be obtained from the TOBACCO TRADE JOURNAL, Bridge-street; or JOHN SHORTER and CO., 22, George-street.

M. MANLY WILD FLOWER SHOW.

Under the patronage of LORD and LADY CARRINGTON.

WEDNESDAY, 26th, THURSDAY, 27th, FRIDAY, 28th, SATURDAY, 29th, SEPTEMBER.

The SHOW will be OPENED by LADY CARRINGTON on WEDNESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.

TO SCENIC ARTISTS.—TENDERS wanted for Painting Act Drop for New Bijou Theatre. For particulars apply JOHN SOLOMON, 210 Pitt-street.

G R A N D MELBOURNE HOTEL opposite Parliament House.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4.

GRAND PROCESSION.

SPORTS and ART UNION.

GEORGE MITCHELL, General Secretary.

P I G E O N M A T C H .

THE GRANGE, SUTTON FOREST.

Postponed from 5th August to the 1st September. Nominations of £1 to be in the hands of the Secretary, or Mr. Faithfull on or before 25th August instant.

H. M. FAITHFULL Esq. H. R. RIDOUT, Hon. Sec.

CRICKET—JUNIOR CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Delegates and Members are requested to attend the Adjudged Annual MEETING, to be held next TUESDAY EVENING, 26th instant, at 8 p.m., at Baldwin's Hotel, to elect office-bearers. No delegate can vote before he has paid his £1. LEWIS G. ABRIAMS, Hon. Sec. prem.

CAMPERTOWN, 10, C. C., with Ground, Disengaged December 11, February 10, March 10, April 10, May 10.

F. C. CANTIL.

George-street, Camperdown.

E NFIELD F. C. disengaged for Saturday, 21st August, own grounds.

A. BROWN, Hon. Sec.

D r u i t Town.

The SHOW will be OPENED by LADY CARRINGTON on WEDNESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.

D E B A M A T I C .

The LADIES and GENTLEMEN engaged for "His Natural LIFE" will please meet at the Academy of Music THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.

JUVENILE Singing Class (boys and girls all ages), Saturday next, 11 a.m. Boy's Min. Inst. opp. Gailey's, 26 Pitt-street.

TATE BROS., Auctioneers.

ALL MUSIC SENT FOR FREE.

L. MOSS and CO.'S, the CHEAPEST HOUSE in SYDNEY for all sizes, will be sold next SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER, at 10 a.m. GATES and BOUNDARY WALL-PRICE UNDER LONDON PUBLISHED PRICE.

L. MOSS and CO., SHOWROOMS, 1, HUNTER-STREET, THE VENDORS of the BALMAIN CITY SUBDIVISION, to be sold next SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER, at 10 a.m. GATES and BOUNDARY WALL-PRICE UNDER LONDON PUBLISHED PRICE.

L. MOSS and CO., SHOWROOMS, 1, HUNTER-STREET,

THE INTERESTING INVESTMENT LAND COMPANY, limited, 66, Elizabeth-street, and they offer most liberal terms and money to build.

TATE BROS., Auctioneers.

ENGLISH HAMPS. Just landed, ex Kinsale, One Shilling per lb.

J. KIDMAN'S.

G A I E T Y T H E A T R E.

Mr. John Solomon, ... Lessee  
Mr. John P. Sheridan, ... Sub-Lessee  
N A P A SUCCESS, NAP  
N A P of Laughter, NAP  
N A P SHERIDAN, NAP  
N A P LORD LOVELL, NAP  
N A P DONT MISS IT, NAP  
N A P A GREAT COMPANY, NAP  
MAY LIVINGSTON, JOHN HALL,  
CHARLES DIXON, KNIGHT BROWN,  
SOPHIE HARIS, ALFRED HOLLAND,  
CLEMENT MORGAN, WALSH and KING.

AMY HORTON AMY HORTON

Box plan at Nicholson's. Commence at 8. Doors open at 7. Terminate at 10.30.

H. J. SAMUELL, Manager.

A C A D E M Y O F M U S I C .

Leasee and Proprietor—Mr. F. E. Hinesco.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE RENOWNED RAYMOND BROTHERS.

the eccentric COMEDIANS and MUSICAL ARTISTS, in conjunction with the FEDERAL MINSTRELS.

"Nothing succeeds like success."

The next little ACADEMY will open to overflowing Last Night with an appropriate and fashionable audience.

LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST 2 NIGHTS  
of this present bill.

Look out SATURDAY NEXT for a Great and Wonderful Change of Programmes. THE GIANT ROPE-WALKING.

Full particulars in future advertisements and bills.

Plan of reserved seats at Nicholson's. Tickets for all parts at Mrs. Harrison's tobacconist, near Academy. Carriage 14.15. Ladies' Cloak-room, 12s.

ADMISSION—One shilling. 2s. Seats, 1s.; Balcony, 6d.

EVENING SUNNY NIGHT.

A GRAND CONCERT SPIRITUEL, at 7.30.

H E I N R I C H K O H L E R .

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

In consequence of the impossibility of obtaining a suitable

Hall in which all our audience can be accommodated, THE REMARKABLE PIANIST, HEINRICH KOHLER

POPLAR PHARMACE for the PEOPLE AT POPULAR PRICES.

In the FEDERAL HALL.

ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, August 21.

Admission—Front seats, 2s; gallery, 2s; back seats, ONE SHILLING.

HEINRICH KOHLER will play.

Places Brilliantly by Way of the TANNHAUSER March, by Mendelssohn.

The "WEDDING MARCH," by Mendelssohn.

The Final Scene of the Overture from WILLIAM Tell, arranged by L. V. Beethoven.

Competitors must appear in appropriate costume.

The greatest Pedestrian Contest that have ever been run.

Competitors must appear in appropriate costume.

The greatest Pedestrian Contest that have ever been run.

Competitors must appear in appropriate costume.

The greatest Pedestrian Contest that



**SUMMARY FOR EUROPE,**  
PER  
**ORIENT STEAMER AUSTRAL.**

**POLITICAL.**

Three of the taxation bills of the Government are still before the Legislative Assembly. These are the Customs Duties Bill, the Land Tax Bill, and the Income Tax Bill. The first-mentioned measure has been proceeded with to the point of its being on the business paper for its third reading; the second is under consideration in committees; and the third has been read the first time. The Stamp Duties Bill, as received for the second time from the Legislative Council, was for the second time laid aside in the Legislative Assembly. In accordance with an intimation which he previously made, the Speaker explained what he conceived to be the position into which matters with reference to the bill had arrived, and the course which would be most consistent with the duties and privileges of the House; and upon the grounds of constitutional principle and precedent, as well as in view of the decision of the Privy Council in relation to the dispute which arose between the two Houses of Legislature in Queensland on the subject of payment of members, he gave it as his opinion that there was no course to take but of refusing to entertain the Legislative Council's amendments. Sir Patrick Jennings thereupon moved that the order of the day be discharged from the business paper, and the bill be laid aside; but at the same time he stated that in the new bill which he intended to introduce to the Government did not propose to reinstate the penalty for neglect to give a stamped receipt. Sir Henry Parkes concurred in the proposal to lay the bill aside, and the order of the day was then discharged, and the bill was laid aside. A new bill, identical with those which preceded it, except with regard to the omission of the penalty for neglect to give a stamped receipt, was on a subsequent day passed and forwarded to the Council. The debate upon the motion for the second reading of the Land Tax Bill was not of very great length. Members were generally in favour of the tax, and the motion was passed, on division, by a majority of 56 to 6.

A bill to prohibit the importation of grape vines, grape vine cuttings, and grapes, and to otherwise deal with the disease known as phylloxera, and a bill to enable the Sydney Municipal Council to borrow £300,000 for the completion of the Town Hall and for street paving, have been read the third time and sent to the Legislative Council; and the Government Railway Bill has been read the first time. With regard to the bill to enable the Municipal Council to borrow £300,000, power is given by the measure to raise £200,000 for the completion of the Town Hall, and a further sum of £100,000 for the paving of public highways within the city. It is intended that the debenture shall have a currency not exceeding 50 years, and bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent per annum. Provision is also made for the course to be taken on default of payment by the Municipal Council, and a clause was inserted to authorise the establishment of a sinking fund to pay off the loan.

It is thought that the information already collected by the Water Conservation Commission will be sufficient to enable the Government to draft a bill on the subject of water conservation during the next Parliamentary recess.

With reference to the proposed resumption by the Government of certain land at Rushcutters Bay, the Minister for Mines has stated in reply to a question that a bill on the subject dealing with all such land throughout the colony is now being prepared.

On Friday last the Divorce Extension Bill was under consideration in the Legislative Assembly, but it was not dealt with in a serious manner by the House generally. As the member for East Sydney, Mr. Reid, remarked, one side was dealing with it in a spirit of frivolity, and the other was trying to count out the House upon it. The motion for the second reading of the bill was moved by Mr. Neild, and three or four speeches were afterwards made; but from the time the order of the day was read there were manifestations of a desire to adjourn, and from the Opposition side of the House there was a constantly recurring attempt at ridiculing the speakers. Ultimately the debate was adjourned until the 24th September.

According to an answer given by the Postmaster-General to a question asked in the Assembly, the subject of introducing a bill to validate mineral conditional purchases on goldfields is receiving the consideration of the Ministers for Lands and Mines.

The Premier has informed the House that the Estimates will be proceeded with immediately the Taxation Bills have been sent to the Legislative Council.

It was announced in the Assembly last night that Mr. G. R. Dibbs had resigned the position of Colonial Secretary.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case Queen v. Redhead Coal-mining Company, mentioned in another column, was brought under notice in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday by Mr. W. J. Ferguson.

Mr. Abbott, who pointed out that if it were upheld, the title to large areas of land held by banks as mortgages, and to mineral conditional purchases taken up on goldfields, would be rendered invalid. In view of this it was urged that the Government should at once take steps to validate these titles.

Mr. Want said that he was of opinion the Crown grants issued to the company had been issued in error, but he admitted that some action would have to be taken by the Government with respect to the Supreme Court's decision. The introduction of a bill to deal with the subject was a matter which would have to engage the attention of the Cabinet, and it would not be allowed to sleep. Subsequently Mr. Abbott gave notice of his intention to move "for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Governor to declare all Crown grants now or hereafter issued valid, notwithstanding conditions required under the Land Act prior to the issue of the same were not complied with; and for other purposes."

**OFFICIAL.**

From the annual report of the Registrar-General for 1885, we obtain the following figures:—The estimated population on December 31, 1885, was 945,970 males, 432,508 females, making a total of 980,578, or a net increase during the year of 59,444. The increase by immigration was 51,843 males (including 292 Chinese), 23,295 females; total, 78,138; and the increase by births was 35,048—in all 118,118. Against this there were 38,453 departures by sea (including 1720 Chinese), and 15,282 deaths; but there are no means of ascertaining the overland migration between New South Wales and the neighbouring colonies. The decennial return shows that the population of the colony in 1876 was 929,770, and has steadily increased year by year to 980,578 at the end of 1885.

The total imports during the year amounted in value to £2,465,196. The exports of produce and manufactures of the colony were valued at £12,957,881, and British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures at £3,883,864, making a total of exports £16,541,715, the excess of imports over exports being £6,228,451. The export of wool was 198,151,650 lbs., of the value of £7,240,642. The quantity exported in 1884 was 173,986,903 lbs., and in 1885 it was 188,161,710 lbs. There was exported, in addition to the above, during 1885, 10,221,706 lbs. of foreign wool, of the value £481,605. The export of wool in 1885 was 153,069 cwt., of the value of £19,821.

The report of the Postmaster-General on the department under his control for the year 1885 has been laid upon the tables of both Houses of Parliament. It points out that the combined revenue from the Post Office was £316,171 12s. 1d.; Electric Telegraph Department, £15,078 10s. 8d.; Money Order and Savings Bank Department, £67,803 18s. 4d.; making a total for the year of £329,118 18s. 4d.; against £195,968 7s. 1d. for the year 1884. There was an increase in each branch. The expenditure for the past year was as follows:—Post Office, £275,964 17s. 6d.; Electric Telegraph Department, £181,448 5s. 2d.; Money Order and Government Savings Bank Department, £65,396 9s. 5d. These items do not include the proportions chargeable against the Electric Telegraph and Money Order and Government Savings Bank Departments of the salaries of officials in charge of combined Post and Telegraph Offices, the full amount of which salaries are included above in the expenditure of the Post Office Department.

The report of the Commissioner for Railways upon the works and tramways of the colony for the year 1885 has also been laid before Parliament. The net railway earnings for the year were £716,915, yielding 3·37 per cent to the capital invested on lines in the colony. The transactions in relation to the trans-

ports show a much smaller loss than was apparent in 1884.

Mr. Griffin (American Consul), in a recent report to his Government, has directed attention to the large and steadily increasing import and export trade between this colony and the United States. He says: "The export of coal from Sydney from the 1st of January to the 31st of June, 1886, amounted in value to £2,907,418, 1d., against £17,774 5s. 9d. for the corresponding period of 1885, thus showing an increase of £24,732 18s. 4d. This increase during the same period from £25,136 5s. 9d. to £25,511 17s. 4d. This increase from £21,303 16s. 9d. to £21,672 10s. 8d. an increase of £16,308 18s. 11d. The exports from Newcastle also show a heavy increase. The coal exports to America from that port for the first six months of the present year amounted to 93,935 tons, valued at £50,467 11s. 8d., agt net 50,357 tons, valued at £35,519, for the corresponding period of 1885.

The annual report of the Aboriginal Board, which has been published, points, as previous reports have done, to the rapid decline of the native race. During the year to which it refers the number of full-blooded blacks fell from 5689 to 5362, a decrease of 327.

The Government has finally decided to erect the proposed barrier of rabbit-proof wire along the railway line from Narramine to Bourke, a distance of 230 miles, with the intention of driving it as far as the Queensland border. The fence will be about three feet six inches in height, and the wire will be what is called 16 gauge wire, with a 1-inch mesh. The work of erecting the fence will be commenced about the beginning of next month, and the whole of the work will cost about £15,000 or £16,000.

It appears from a reply made by Sir Patrick Jennings to a question asked in the Legislative Assembly recently that 449 Chinese, other than those who have been to China from New South Wales and returned, have arrived in the colony since the 1st January in the present year, and have paid the £10 poll-tax.

A few days ago the Attorney-General was asked in the Assembly by Mr. Abigail whether any steps had been taken to ascertain if frauds had occurred in connection with the carriage on the railways of tobacco, tobacco, hives, sheepskins, and other large lines of produce. Mr. Want said that steps had been taken, and an information had been filed. With reference to this, we learn that the information alluded to has been filed against a carrying firm and four of their agents in court.

**SOCIAL.**

The commission appointed to inquire into arrangements for the safety of the public in connection with theatres and other places of amusement or resort, have held several meetings, and transacted a considerable amount of business. The memo has inspected the Theatre Royal, the Academy of Music, the Opera House, the Masonic Hall, the Gailey Theatre, Her Majesty's Theatre and Opera House, the Protestant Hall, the Bijou Theatre, the Royal Standard Buildings, the Alhambra Music Hall, and other buildings. Since doing this they have addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, recommending that in the case of two of the buildings named the licenses shall not be renewed until important alterations and improvements have been made to ensure the public safety.

The Manly wild flower show, which has become one of the fashionable events of the year, is to be opened by Lady Carrington on the 8th of next month. The committee are working energetically to make the show a great success as its predecessors have been. The annexe erected for last year's exhibition has been converted into a permanent fencery, laid out with excellent taste, in which nearly every variety of fern and palm obtainable in the district has been planted. To provide accommodation for the stall-holders further additions have been made to the building, giving space for eight additional stalls and a spacious promenade. The extensive improvements in the park, which are being carried out by the Manly Municipal Council, are rapidly approaching completion, and will be in a forward state when the show opens. Half the proceeds will be devoted towards these improvements, and the other half towards the erection of the Presbyterian Church.

The grave of the late poet, Henry Kendall, will speedily be marked by a handsome memorial stone. The original fund, raised for the benefit of Mrs. Kendall and her children, was vested in three trustees, and has been strictly devoted to the purpose for which it was subscribed. A fund for the erection of a monument was then inaugurated. Amounts, however, came in very slowly, and it was only when the proceeds of the Remenyi and Burns Club concert gave the fund a financial impetus that the trustees felt justified in maturing the necessary arrangements for a marble monument. The work is now in hand, and will be completed and erected at Waverley Cemetery within a month. The remains of the poet will be removed from their present obscure position to the new burial site selected by Mrs. Kendall. The ceremony of unveiling will be invested with much interest. The Right Hon. W. B. Day will have promised to deliver an address, and Lord Carrington will be asked to be present.

The Mayor of Sydney contemplates inviting the mayors of the various cities of Australia and New Zealand, and those of the principal country towns of New South Wales and Victoria, to visit Sydney in October, and His Worship intends to entertain them at a banquet, to provide other entertainments for them, and afford them opportunities also for inspecting the various public buildings and scenery in and around the metropolis.

The second annual conversations in connection with the Amateur Photographic Society of New South Wales, held in the vestibule of the Town Hall, was opened by the Governor on the 7th instant in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The spacious and well-lighted salons, thronged with amateurs and their friends who had assembled to inspect the beautiful collection of pictures exhibited therein, presented a brilliant spectacle. Mr. E. L. McMeel (the president of the society) welcomed the Governor, and thanked him for the honour he had bestowed upon him by consenting to open the conversations. He also requested him to accept an album containing a number of photographs which had been executed by the members of the society. He then announced that Lord Carrington had consented to become a patron of the association. Lord Carrington, in reply, said he had to return his most grateful thanks for a fresh proof of the kindness which had invariably been shown to him in the colony. He accepted with gratitude the album which had been given to him. In conclusion he thanked the president for the compliment he had paid to him in making him patron of the society. The different pictures were arranged on stands and distributed around the walls, and in one corner of the room the apparatus used by amateurs was exhibited. A number of excellent photographs of interesting spots in the colony were shown, some of them being well finished and mounted in capital style.

The second annual conversations in connection with the Amateur Photographic Society of New South Wales, held in the vestibule of the Town Hall, was opened by the Governor on the 7th instant in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The spacious and well-lighted salons, thronged with amateurs and their friends who had assembled to inspect the beautiful collection of pictures exhibited therein, presented a brilliant spectacle. Mr. E. L. McMeel (the president of the society) welcomed the Governor, and thanked him for the honour he had bestowed upon him by consenting to open the conversations. He also requested him to accept an album containing a number of photographs which had been executed by the members of the society. He then announced that Lord Carrington had consented to become a patron of the association. Lord Carrington, in reply, said he had to return his most grateful thanks for a fresh proof of the kindness which had invariably been shown to him in the colony. He accepted with gratitude the album which had been given to him. In conclusion he thanked the president for the compliment he had paid to him in making him patron of the society. The different pictures were arranged on stands and distributed around the walls, and in one corner of the room the apparatus used by amateurs was exhibited.

The ceremony of letting the water into new Fisher-man's Bend Canal, by which vessels are now enabled to shorten the passage from Hobson's Bay to the wharfs at Melbourne, was performed on August 12 by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Lush. This convenience will no doubt give a great impetus to the shipping trade of Victoria, and the Government of that colony will be asked for an additional grant to still further improve the river, and render the navigation of the Yarra easier than it has been hitherto.

A rather singular and shocking accident occurred on Saturday the 13th of August, in a lock-out of the whole trade.

One of the immediate causes of the dispute was the alleged employment of a non-union man by Messrs. Robson Bros., and the fact that the firm refused to discharge that employee at the dictation of the society. The dispute it appears is not likely to be taken up by the engineers or kindred iron trades, and although some of the Trades Union societies are inclined to support the ironworkers it is improbable that they will receive any assistance from the trades generally, so that the lock-out is likely to be of short duration.

The ceremony of letting the water into new Fisher-man's Bend Canal, by which vessels are now enabled to shorten the passage from Hobson's Bay to the wharfs at Melbourne, was performed on August 12 by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Lush. This convenience will no doubt give a great impetus to the shipping trade of Victoria, and the Government of that colony will be asked for an additional grant to still further improve the river, and render the navigation of the Yarra easier than it has been hitherto.

A rather singular and shocking accident occurred on Saturday the 13th of August, in a lock-out of the whole trade.

One of the immediate causes of the dispute was the alleged employment of a non-union man by Messrs. Robson Bros., and the fact that the firm refused to discharge that employee at the dictation of the society. The dispute it appears is not likely to be taken up by the engineers or kindred iron trades, and although some of the Trades Union societies are inclined to support the ironworkers it is improbable that they will receive any assistance from the trades generally, so that the lock-out is likely to be of short duration.

The ceremony of letting the water into new Fisher-man's Bend Canal, by which vessels are now enabled to shorten the passage from Hobson's Bay to the wharfs at Melbourne, was performed on August 12 by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Lush. This convenience will no doubt give a great impetus to the shipping trade of Victoria, and the Government of that colony will be asked for an additional grant to still further improve the river, and render the navigation of the Yarra easier than it has been hitherto.

A rather singular and shocking accident occurred on Saturday the 13th of August, in a lock-out of the whole trade.

One of the immediate causes of the dispute was the alleged employment of a non-union man by Messrs. Robson Bros., and the fact that the firm refused to discharge that employee at the dictation of the society. The dispute it appears is not likely to be taken up by the engineers or kindred iron trades, and although some of the Trades Union societies are inclined to support the ironworkers it is improbable that they will receive any assistance from the trades generally, so that the lock-out is likely to be of short duration.

The ceremony of letting the water into new Fisher-man's Bend Canal, by which vessels are now enabled to shorten the passage from Hobson's Bay to the wharfs at Melbourne, was performed on August 12 by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Lush. This convenience will no doubt give a great impetus to the shipping trade of Victoria, and the Government of that colony will be asked for an additional grant to still further improve the river, and render the navigation of the Yarra easier than it has been hitherto.

A rather singular and shocking accident occurred on Saturday the 13th of August, in a lock-out of the whole trade.

One of the immediate causes of the dispute was the alleged employment of a non-union man by Messrs. Robson Bros., and the fact that the firm refused to discharge that employee at the dictation of the society. The dispute it appears is not likely to be taken up by the engineers or kindred iron trades, and although some of the Trades Union societies are inclined to support the ironworkers it is improbable that they will receive any assistance from the trades generally, so that the lock-out is likely to be of short duration.

The ceremony of letting the water into new Fisher-man's Bend Canal, by which vessels are now enabled to shorten the passage from Hobson's Bay to the wharfs at Melbourne, was performed on August 12 by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Lush. This convenience will no doubt give a great impetus to the shipping trade of Victoria, and the Government of that colony will be asked for an additional grant to still further improve the river, and render the navigation of the Yarra easier than it has been hitherto.

A rather singular and shocking accident occurred on Saturday the 13th of August, in a lock-out of the whole trade.

One of the immediate causes of the dispute was the alleged employment of a non-union man by Messrs. Robson Bros., and the fact that the firm refused to discharge that employee at the dictation of the society. The dispute it appears is not likely to be taken up by the engineers or kindred iron trades, and although some of the Trades Union societies are inclined to support the ironworkers it is improbable that they will receive any assistance from the trades generally, so that the lock-out is likely to be of short duration.

The ceremony of letting the water into new Fisher-man's Bend Canal, by which vessels are now enabled to shorten the passage from Hobson's Bay to the wharfs at Melbourne, was performed on August 12 by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Lush. This convenience will no doubt give a great impetus to the shipping trade of Victoria, and the Government of that colony will be asked for an additional grant to still further improve the river, and render the navigation of the Yarra easier than it has been hitherto.

A rather singular and shocking accident occurred on Saturday the 13th of August, in a lock-out of the whole trade.

One of the immediate causes of the dispute was the alleged employment of a non-union man by Messrs. Robson Bros., and the fact that the firm refused to discharge that employee at the dictation of the society. The dispute it appears is not likely to be taken up by the engineers or kindred iron trades, and although some of the Trades Union societies are inclined to support the ironworkers it is improbable that they will receive any assistance from the trades generally, so that the lock-out is likely to be of short duration.

The ceremony of letting the water into new Fisher-man's Bend Canal, by which vessels are now enabled to shorten the passage from Hobson's Bay to the wharfs at Melbourne, was performed on August 12 by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Lush. This convenience will no doubt give a great impetus to the shipping trade of Victoria, and the Government of that colony will be asked for an additional grant to still further improve the river, and render the navigation of the Yarra easier than it has been hitherto.

A rather singular and shocking accident occurred on Saturday the 13th of August, in a lock-out of the whole trade.

One of the immediate causes of the dispute was the alleged employment of a non-union man by Messrs. Robson Bros., and the fact that the firm refused to discharge that employee at the dictation of the society. The dispute it appears is not likely to be taken up by the engineers or kindred iron trades, and although some of the Trades Union societies are inclined to support the ironworkers it is improbable that they will receive any assistance from the trades generally, so that the lock-out is likely to be of short duration.

The ceremony of letting the water into new Fisher-man's Bend Canal, by which vessels are now enabled to shorten the passage from Hobson's Bay to the wharfs at Melbourne, was performed on August 12 by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Lush. This convenience will no doubt give a great impetus to the shipping trade of Victoria, and the Government of that colony will be asked for an additional grant to still further improve the river, and render the navigation of the Yarra easier than it has been hitherto.

A rather singular and shocking accident occurred on Saturday the 13th of August, in a lock-out of the whole trade.

One of the immediate causes of the dispute was the alleged employment of a non-union man by Messrs. Robson Bros., and the fact that the firm refused to discharge that employee at the dictation of the society. The dispute it appears is not likely to be taken up by the engineers or kindred iron trades, and although some of the Trades Union societies are inclined to support the ironworkers it is improbable that they will receive any assistance from the trades generally, so that the lock-out is likely to be of short duration.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1886.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18.

The PRESIDENT took the chair at half-past 6 o'clock.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

The PRESIDENT announced having received messages from the Governor, in which His Excellency stated that the following bills had been assented to:—Tres Act Amendment Bill; Tres Act Amendment Bill; Fort Lincoln Protection Bill; Municipal Gas Act Amendment Bill; St. Stephen's Parsonage Fund Sales Bill.

VINE DISEASES BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly, forwarding the Vine Disease Bill.

On the motion of Mr. MACKELLAR the bill was read the first time.

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly, forwarding the Sydney Town Hall and Streets Municipal Loan Bill.

On the motion of Mr. MACKELLAR the bill was read the first time.

NEWCASTLE SANDDRIFT RECLAMATION BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly, forwarding the Newcastle Sanddrift Reclamation Bill.

On the motion of Mr. MACKELLAR the bill was read the first time.

THE WEST WALLSEND AND MONKWEAR-MOUTH COMPANY'S BILL.

The PRESIDENT announced the receipt of a message stating that the Legislative Assembly disagreed to certain amendments made by the Council in the Other Estates Bill.

SYDNEY CHURCH PROPERTY BILL.

Mr. PIDDINGTON presented the report of the committee on the Sydney Churches and Church Property Bill. It was ordered that the document be printed.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. PIDDINGTON presented the thirteenth report of the Printing Committee.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

THE TAXATION PROPOSALS.

Mr. STEWART said, "We have the estimated amounts to be derived from the taxation proposals of the Government, viz., from the stamp duties (new revenue), from the land tax (estimated revenue), from the income tax (estimated revenue) per annum in each case?"

Mr. MACKELLAR, in reply, said the amounts estimated were the same as the annual receipts derivable from the Stamp and Customs Duties Bills, as they were submitted to Parliament, were for stamps, £130,000; for Customs duties, £491,000. But as both of these measures have undergone some alteration in their introduction, the annual revenue therefrom is expected to be less than the original estimate. On the same authority the revenue from the land tax and income tax combined was estimated at from £400,000 to £500,000 per annum. It might be safer to take the smaller estimate as the one likely to be realized.

PAPERS.

Mr. MACKELLAR laid on the table—Reports on the Coast Highway of New South Wales and Queensland; communication between the Governments of Great Britain and India respecting the commercial relations of the two countries (signed at Madrid, 26th April, 1886); return of bank liabilities and assets for quarter ended 30th June; notice of cancellation of the Timber and Forest Estate Rating Bill, No. 26, of 18th August, 1886. It was ordered that the documents be printed.

PETITION.

Mr. DARLEY presented a petition against the Vice-Diary Bills as presented to the Council, and praying for relief in certain cases. The petition was received.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL COMPENSATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. KNOX, the St. James's School Compensation Trust Bill was read the third time, and returned to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

BOWENFELS COAL-MINING COMPANY'S BILL.

The motion of Mr. LACKEY, the Bowensells Coal-mining and Copper-smelting Company's Railway (Sale and Vesting) Bill was read the third time and returned to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

PARRAMATTA PUBLIC BATHS BILL.

On the motion of Mr. THOMSON, the Parramatta Public Baths Bill was read the third time and returned to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

COOMA PARSONAGE BILL.

On the motion of Mr. JACOB, the Cooma Church of England Parsonage Bill was read the third time and returned to the Legislative Assembly with the usual message.

PLACES OF DETENTION BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly, forwarding the Places of Detention Bill.

BIRD ESTATE BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly, forwarding the Bird Estate Bill.

MARIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The PRESIDENT reported the receipt of a message from the Legislative Assembly returning the Married Women's Property Act Amendment Bill.

PERMANENT ARTILLERY FORGE AND TORPEDO CORPS.

Mr. DANGAR said that before his hon. friend the Minister of the Interior rose to speak on the motion to postpone the reading of the bill he had no objection to that being done. He did not anticipate that the discussion on the Stamp Duties Bill would occupy the whole of the evening, as the measure had already been thoroughly discussed. (An Hon. Member: Not under the new circumstances.) He considered that every aspect of it had already been discussed.

Mr. DARLEY thought that the subject of the military force was of more importance than she other, and therefore it should be proceeded with at once.

Mr. PIDDINGTON considered the question of the Stamp Duties Bill of more pressing importance and of greater urgency than the other.

Mr. PRESIDENT pointed out that the discussion now taking place was irregular, and could not be allowed to proceed unless a motion were moved.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL then moved that the order of the day be deferred until the debate on the motion with respect to the Permanent Artillery Force and the Torpedo Corps stand as the next order of the day after that regarding the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. CREED protested against the privileges of the House being considered as of greater importance than the defence of the colony. (Cries of "Oh, oh!")

The motion was agreed to.

STAMP DUTIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL (No. 3).

The order of the day for the second reading of the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill having been read,

Mr. MACKELLAR said: I beg to move that the Stamp Duties Act Amendment Bill (No. 3) be now read the second time.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL replied in the affirmative.

Mr. MACKELLAR said that this was the first time a bill had come to them from the representative of the Government without any explanation with regard to it. (Hear, hear.) During the number of years he had been a member of the Council he had never heard of any instance of a similar kind. And considering the fact that the Council had twice legislated upon that matter of stamp duties about a month or six weeks ago this House sent down the first bill which came to it, and that the consequence of the other bill was an amendment which the Council made in its little time that it had and did nothing; and that about 10 days afterwards another bill, No. 2, came up, and that bill was introduced here without any

explanation whatever being offered with regard to the first bill by the hon. members who represented the Government, and that they were at present ignorant officially of what had become of the second bill, he thought they should not readily assent to the second reading of the bill now before them. In the absence of any information whatever relative to what had become of the second bill, he expected from the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, he would move, as an amendment, that all the words after the word "that" be omitted, with a view of adding the following words:—"In the absence of any reply from the Legislative Assembly to my motion to consider the bill, I will forward a bill, identical with the one originally forwarded here, had been sent again, draw attention to this proceeding, and ultimately open a very full discussion in that chamber on the whole subject, when occasion has favourable friend, Mr. Piddington, to do so in connection with this consideration." The distinguished man had uniformly taken of the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution. It was now several years since (he thought it was 1880) that on a memorable occasion, and in connection also with a Stamp Duties Bill, which was, as he had been informed, introduced in that year, he had a regular amendment moved, as follows:—"I move that the bill be forwarded to the Council, and if they do not give an answer within four months, then I will forward a bill, identical with the one originally forwarded here, had been sent again, draw attention to this proceeding, and ultimately open a very full discussion in that chamber on the whole subject, when occasion has favourable friend, Mr. Piddington, to do so in connection with this consideration." His project was to afford a view of the Council's action, and to give them some information, which he considered the House was entitled to receive, he would be quite prepared to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. PLEITCHER said that the amendment moved by the hon. gentleman who represented the Government, and that they were at present ignorant officially of what had become of the second bill, he thought they should not readily assent to the second reading of the bill now before them. In the absence of any information whatever relative to what had become of the second bill, he expected from the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, he would move, as an amendment, that all the words after the word "that" be omitted, with a view of adding the following words:—"In the absence of any reply from the Legislative Assembly to my motion to consider the bill, I will forward a bill, identical with the one originally forwarded here, had been sent again, draw attention to this proceeding, and ultimately open a very full discussion in that chamber on the whole subject, when occasion has favourable friend, Mr. Piddington, to do so in connection with this consideration." The distinguished man had uniformly taken of the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution. It was now several years since (he thought it was 1880) that on a memorable occasion, and in connection also with a Stamp Duties Bill, which was, as he had been informed, introduced in that year, he had a regular amendment moved, as follows:—"I move that the bill be forwarded to the Council, and if they do not give an answer within four months, then I will forward a bill, identical with the one originally forwarded here, had been sent again, draw attention to this proceeding, and ultimately open a very full discussion in that chamber on the whole subject, when occasion has favourable friend, Mr. Piddington, to do so in connection with this consideration." His project was to afford a view of the Council's action, and to give them some information, which he considered the House was entitled to receive, he would be quite prepared to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. DANGAR was amused at the idea that the bill would be re-submitted at the end of three years. He thought that the Government would introduce fresh taxation proposals rather than take the initiative to reduce taxation.

Mr. PRESIDENT said that hitherto he had not taken any part in the discussion on this bill, but it was probable that he would be called upon to make a few remarks in reference to what had been said concerning the position of the House. In regard to the bill itself, and the whole course of legislation which found expression in it, he was much of the same opinion as the hon. member for Dubbo. (Mr. Dangar, a learned and distinguished member of this Chamber, his honourable and learned friend Sir William Manning, moved, "I".) That the House did not do this, when the Tenterfield Member of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Piddington, had already moved, was, he thought, a very early opportunity of asserting his error, of explaining how he had been led into it, and of unreservedly declaring that under the Constitution the Council, except as to the right of originated, had co-ordinate power with the House of Assembly. (An Hon. Member: "Nonsense.") Nothing could be more clear, emphatic, and convincing than that declaration on the part of this distinguished man confessing his error of judgment, and declaring the exact meaning of the Act which he himself had drawn. In the same year one of the Presidents of the Council, Mr. Wentworth, was as he knew the author of the Constitution Act, and, as far as he could ascertain, he was not of violent opinion, and that it was necessary to do so in connection with unnecessary amendments. If this amendment was not of importance, why should they insist upon it and prevent the Government getting necessary funds for carrying on the business of the country, especially when they knew that the Assembly would not accept the amendment.

Mr. DANGAR was amused at the idea that the bill would be re-submitted at the end of three years. He thought that the Government would introduce fresh taxation proposals rather than take the initiative to reduce taxation.

Mr. LYNE, in reply to Mr. Moore, said that it was his opinion that the adoption of the plans and book of reference of the proposed railway was so soon as the Government taxation proposals were passed the House, which he hoped would be the end of next week.

PLACES OF DETENTION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. SUTTON, the Places of Detention Bill was read the third time, passed, and forwarded to the Legislative Council, with the usual message.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Mr. REND, the bill to amend the Married Women's Property Act was read the third time, passed, and forwarded to the Legislative Council with the usual message.

BIRD ESTATE BILL.

On the motion of Mr. TUCKETT, the Bird Estate Bill was read the third time, passed, and forwarded to the Legislative Council with the usual message.

SUPPOSED POISONING OF CATTLE.

Mr. CARBON, without notice, asked the Minister for Mines whether his attention had been called to a paragraph which appeared in an evening newspaper of the previous day to the effect that a number of cattle had died at Dubbo on the 1st of July, and whether he intended to take any steps to have an inquiry made into the matter.

Mr. FLETCHER replied that he intended to dispatch an officer to the district at once to make inquiries, and furnish him with the usual message.

PENRITH WATER AND GAS BILL.

Mr. T. R. SMITH brought up the report of the select committee on the Penrith Water and Gas Supply Bill. The bill was read the first time.

AN EXPLANATION—ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LYNE rose to make an explanation with reference to the question that was asked in the House last week concerning the carriage of coal and iron from the northern port of Newcastle to the southern port of Port Kembla. He should have taken the trouble to refer to the matter were it not for the fact that a paragraph had appeared in the *Echo* of the previous afternoon, which was certainly calculated to put his position in a wrong light. The hon. member read the paragraph in question, and proceeded to say that he intended to bring the matter to the notice of the Privy Council, and that he had done so, and that the government had not yet given any reason for doing so; but his (Mr. Dangar's) reason for moving the amendment was because he regarded all these taxation proposals of the Government as altered by the course taken by the Parliament of Queensland in submitting the relative rights and powers of the two Houses of the Legislature for the opinion of the Most Honourable Privy Council, and the government, such as it was, had not done so, and had not communicated the same to the Privy Council. (An Hon. Member: "Nonsense.") It was now agreed that the bill would postpone the second reading of the bill, he presumed, for a month ("Yes").

The motion for the second reading was then agreed to, and on the motion of Mr. Mackellar the House went into committee to consider the bill in detail.

Clause 2. "Repeal of certain portions of principal laws."

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL denied having made any reference to Mr. Dangar's speech.

Mr. DANGAR said, he thought that the proportion of principal laws which had been repealed by the bill did not exceed one-half of the total number of laws which had been enacted by the bill.</p



## LAW REPORT.

SUPERIOR COURT.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.  
In Banco.—(Before the Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice WINDHAM, and Sir G. INNES.)  
FLETCHER v. COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS (FOR JUDGMENT).

The reserved judgment of the Court was delivered in this case, which was brought for a new trial of an action brought by the plaintiff, a schoolboy, for injuries sustained in a railway accident under circumstances which sufficiently appear from the judgment.

The arguments were heard on May 6, and fully reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of May 7.

The Court's decision was an award against the defendant for negligence, whereby the plaintiff, a passenger by the railway from Stanmore to Sydney, was injured. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff with £500 damages. A sum was granted for a new trial on the ground that the court had been unable to hear all the evidence.

The plaintiff was a passenger on an American carriage, at the end of which was a platform just in front of the door of entrance to the carriage. There was a notice put up, cautioning passengers not to ride upon the platform, which notice the plaintiff had often seen before the accident. As he was about to get off the carriage at the Bedlam station, and while it was passing under the archway of the station building, the plaintiff got up and went out upon the platform. The train, instead of stopping as was usual and proper, some distance short of the buffers at the end of the station platform, continued on its course past and struck the plaintiff, who was displaced, dislocating about 40 joints of his arm, weighing it was said, some 50 pounds. By the collision the plaintiff was thrown down between the platforms on which he was standing and that of an American carriage immediately in front of him; the two platforms having been joined together by a bridge.

There was ample evidence of the negligence on the part of the defendant's servants in permitting the train to come into collision with the buffers at the end of the platform. It was, however, contended at the trial, that in the arguments in support of the rule for a new trial, that both parties had been negligent in the injury which he sustained would not have proved.

There were other passengers inside the carriage at the time of the accident who sustained no injury, while the plaintiff and his brother, the plaintiff's brother, loading on to it, were the only survivors, the plaintiff's brother being killed by the collision. Had the plaintiff retained his seat or obeyed the notice not to stand on the platform, he would not have fallen as he did between the two platforms, and his own negligence in getting off into the changed position caused the injury for which he brought his action. There was evidence that the persons in charge of the train could not have done anything to avert the consequences of the negligence of the plaintiff, and it follows that the verdict must be set aside and a new trial ordered to decide the peculiar circumstances of this case, that such party shall bear his costs of the former trial and of this motion.

ROMES V. HART AND OTHERS (PART HEARD).

New trial motion. This action arose out of a contract by which the defendants, an Adelaide firm, undertook to supply a quantity of flour to the plaintiff, who had a contract to supply flour to the Government of New Caledonia. It was agreed that the plaintiff and his firm should be paid by Mr. W. Manning, and remitted a verdict for the plaintiff for £600 for short delivery of flour, and £75 for damage.

Mr. Darley, Q.C., and Mr. Rogers, instructed by Messrs. Abbott and Allen, for the defendants, now applied for a new trial, and remitted a verdict in accordance with what they received from the court for the defendants, or to have it reduced by either of the two amounts of which it was made up.

Mr. M. H. Stephen, Q.C., and Mr. Heydon, instructed by Mr. J. H. Brown, of Newcastle, appeared to show cause.

The arguments in this case turned on the construction of a contract, which appeared from several letters and telegrams.

The Court reserved judgment.

## ROMAN V. HODGE.

New trial motion. The action was for commission on the value of the defendant's property at Tammerland, near Wallabadda. The trial took place in the Maitland Circuit Court in October, 1885, before Mr. S. W. Manning, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of £30.

Mr. Rogers, instructed by Messrs. Abbott and Allen, for the defendant, appeared in support of a rule nisi for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence.

Mr. Heydon, instructed by Mr. O'Keefe, for the plaintiff, also moved for a new trial.

From the record it appeared that the defendant admitted having about a year before the sale authorized the plaintiff, a publican, to sell the property on the terms that the plaintiff could keep as his remuneration all he could get over £200. The plaintiff, however, sold the property to Mr. W. Manning, and remitted a verdict for the plaintiff for £200 for short delivery of flour, and £75 for damage.

Mr. Darley, Q.C., and Mr. Rogers, instructed by Messrs. Abbott and Allen, for the defendants, now applied for a new trial, and remitted a verdict in accordance with what they received from the court for the defendants, or to have it reduced by either of the two amounts of which it was made up.

Mr. M. H. Stephen, Q.C., and Mr. Heydon, instructed by Mr. J. H. Brown, of Newcastle, appeared to show cause.

The arguments in this case turned on the construction of a contract, which appeared from several letters and telegrams.

The Court reserved judgment.

after the execution of the deed, and had paid considerable amounts of money on his behalf. The defendant further denied that the consideration was grossly inadequate, as the title to the property was disputed. There was an allegation in the defence that the suit should be dismissed as the plaintiff had not brought it, and that the plaintiff's solicitor should be ordered to pay costs.

The plaintiff was called, but when questioned as to whether the suit had been brought by him, and whether he wished it to proceed, His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott gave contradictory answers as to whether he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had received a letter of instructions from the plaintiff, signed by two witnesses. He had taken this precaution, as he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.

Mr. Abbott, a solicitor, was called, and he stated that he had known the plaintiff to be of dissolute habits, and he wished to proceed. His Honor said it was evident that the plaintiff had relied on other evidence.



advice, it would have said in effect to the Assembly, "You have come to meet us half-way, but you shall travel the whole road." To deal with questions of public interest in such a way would be to go outside the field of practical politics, and to take a course unworthy of serious and thoughtful public men. But a desire was expressed yesterday to go further still, and reopen in this third bill the question of probate duties. The schedule of probate duties was the subject of a proposed amendment in bill No. 1; but in dealing with No. 2 the Council deliberately conceded that point. The question was discussed, and a vision was taken upon it. The Council would be playing fast and loose with the Assembly and with its own proceedings to go back upon that ground now.

It is a healthy symptom when the Council is found following such sound and far-seeing counsel as its President gave yesterday, instead of adopting rash suggestions that could lead to no other than mischievous results. The Council has exerted, and may continue to exert, an influence for good; but its influence and its usefulness are not to be maintained by the light or petulant exercise of the powers the Constitution Act confers, in attempts to win victories on unimportant points, or by insisting upon having altogether its own way. Such proceedings would weaken its influence, by lessening its hold upon public confidence and alienating the sympathies of its friends. The Council will retain its strength by holding its powers in reserve, and judiciously exercising them only when the public interest clearly calls for their exercise, and there is ground for hope of good results through their use.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Legislative Council yesterday the Stamp Duties Bill No. 8 was read the second time and was passed through committee. The St. James' School Compensation Trust Bill, the Bowens Coal-mining and Copper-smelting Company's Railway (Sale and Vesting) Bill, the Parramatta Church School Bill, the Parramatta Public Baths Bill, and the Cooma Church of England Parsonage Bill were read the third time and forwarded to the Assembly.

With the exception of questions, and the third reading of the Places of Detention Bill, the Married Women's Property Bill, and the Bird Estate Bill, and sending those measures to the Legislative Council, the portion of yesterday's sitting in the Legislative Assembly from the time of meeting until 7 o'clock was taken up by a discussion upon a number of matters brought forward on a motion for adjournment. After the House went into committee to consider the postponed clauses of the Land Tax Bill, and these clauses were agreed to with amendments in certain particulars not affecting the principle of the measure. Progress was then reported, and the third reading of the bill was made an order of the day for to-day. The Church and School Lands Dedication Act Amendment Bill, the object of which is to provide for mining on church and school lands, was read the second time and passed through committee; and the St. James' School Compensation Trust Bill, Parramatta Church Bill, Cooma Church of England Parsonage Bill, Bowens Coal-mining and Copper-smelting Company's Railway Bill were received from the Legislative Council.

The Hon. G. R. Dibbs has resigned his office of Colonial Secretary. Last night in the Assembly, while the House was in committee proceeding with the Land Tax Bill, Sir Patrick Jennings moved the Chairman out of the chair for the purpose of making a special communication to the House, and when the Speaker had taken his seat the Premier stated that a difference of opinion had occurred between the Cabinet and the Colonial Secretary with regard to new appointments which had been made by that Minister in connection with the office of Government Statist. The Government felt it necessary and right to advise to their policy of economy and retrenchment, and as they could not confirm or endorse the action of the Colonial Secretary in creating a new branch or department of the public service, that gentleman had felt it to be his duty to say that he could not consent to remain in the Government.

Sir Dinsdale, following Sir Patrick Jennings, explained that in the course he had taken with regard to the appointment he had simply acted under the conviction that as Colonial Secretary he was bound to push on the work of his department; and he had taken offence at the course adopted by the Cabinet in holding a special meeting that day during his enforced absence from town, and writing what he considered to be an unfair and improper minute for his personal use.

The Sydney Rifle Club will hold another of its popular shooting tournaments on Saturday next, at the Paddington rifle range, the entries being limited to 18 at 6s. each. As Mr. G. H. Armstrong (assistant secretary) has already received a number of entries, comprising some of our best marksmen, excellent scoring may be anticipated.

The following announcements are published for the benefit of the members of the Sydney Scottish Rifle Corps:—Sydney Scottish Rifles.—Parade to-night at 7.45, drill order; full pipe band to attend. Candidates for membership of rifle club and bayonet teams can be enrolled by and obtain all information from Mr. Pearce, the secretary, after parade to-night. By order, G. H. Armstrong, Lieutenant and Adjutant."

On the 20th June last, at an ordination service at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Mr. Thomas Carlton Skarratt, R.A., of Downing College, Cambridge and son of Mr. Charles C. Skarratt, of Sydney, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London. We thank the Rev. T. C. Skarratt to be engaged in ministerial work in England.

On Thursday evening, the 12th instant, a distribution of prizes took place in connection with the Guild of St. Laurence Mission Sunday School, and the results of the evening bore testimony to the value of the work being carried on in one of the worst parts of Sydney. Through the kindness of Mr. Deemead, the entertainment was given in his factory, Hay and Dixons streets, Darling Harbour. In addition to lending his room, Mr. Deemead did all in his power to help the workers to make the evening a success. The Rev. C. F. Garney addressed the girls and boys, who numbered about 250 of various ages, and who work chiefly in factories. Mr. Garney expressed the deep satisfaction and pleasure he felt at seeing so many present, and earnestly warned them of the dangers that surrounded them, urging them to take advantage of the opportunities offered them in the church and schools. He then distributed the prizes, which were numerous and varied, adding kind words of encouragement.

A magic lantern, shown by Mr. Corbett, greatly delighted the children and their parents, especially a touching story of the life of a London waif, called "Little Joey's Mission." The behaviour of the children throughout the evening was very good, and gave decided proof that the work which has been carried on for two years quietly and consistently by the members of the Guild of St. Laurence has not been in vain. During the evening the children sang two or three hymns very nicely. The prizes, which were given by some lay members of the guild, were for improvement in Scripture lessons, good conduct, regular attendance, and cleanliness, four prizes being given in each class.

On the subject of the City of Sydney Improvement Act, the Colonial Secretary was asked in the Assembly yesterday: "(1.) Is it a fact that summonses have been issued by the authority of the Mayor of Sydney, calling upon the owners of property which has been condemned to appear at the Water Police Court on Friday, the 20th instant? (2.) Having in view the provisions of the 31st clause of the City Improvement Act, do the Government intend to take such steps as will compel the Mayor first to comply with that clause, and stay proceedings pending his compliance?" Mr. Dibbs answered, "Yes; and the master is engaging the earnest attention of the Government."

There is no escape from this logic. Any other interpretation of the Act involves an outrage on the principles of justice, as well as an imputation on the capacity of our legislators. To inflict the extreme term of punishment in cases where a light or even a nominal sentence would satisfy the claims of justice, would be as gross a blunder and as grievous a wrong as if the most hardened offenders were suffered to escape with trifling penalties. Justice demands that in every instance the aggravation of the crime or the extenuation of it, as the case may be, shall be carefully weighed by the Judge before sentence is pronounced. The aggravation was provided for in our law when it fixed the extreme term; but how in the extenuation to be determined? As our correspondent says, by those circumstances which distinguish the offence from those of the aggravated class. "The circumstances must be, not such as would extenuate an average case, but such as would

extenuate a case of the most aggravated class. Any circumstances, therefore, which would tend to reduce a case from the class of the most aggravated to that of the average or lower, must be extenuating circumstances within the meaning of the Act, and would entitle the Judge to pass a less sentence than the maximum."

If the criminal law is to be administered on such a system as that which has been seriously propounded by Judge DOCKX, it is quite time that the attention of the Legislature should be drawn to it, for such a system is simply discreditable to the whole community. But as no other Judge has openly avowed himself a "machine," and acted like one, the hope may be entertained that Mr. DOCKX's views are not shared by his learned brethren on the Bench, and that the criminal law is administered by them on the humane and enlightened principles which have long since been recognised in the legislation of every civilised country. Even so, however, it is not satisfactory to reflect that the very different principles which have been adopted by him may possibly have been applied in many other cases besides that of GEORGE BENNER; and we have no hesitation in endorsing our correspondent's suggestion, that it would be well if the proper authorities were to review all cases in which the maximum sentence has been given by that learned Judge—at least, so far as to inquire whether they were highly aggravated cases or not. "Otherwise, men may be suffering long years of imprisonment, not for the magnitude of their offence, but because of a misconception of duty, if such it be, on the part of the Judge." Such an inquiry would possibly result in revelations that would at least strengthen the hands of our law reformers.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Legislative Council yesterday the Stamp Duties Bill No. 8 was read the second time and was passed through committee. The St. James' School Compensation Trust Bill, the Bowens Coal-mining and Copper-smelting Company's Railway (Sale and Vesting) Bill, the Parramatta Church School Bill, the Parramatta Public Baths Bill, and the Cooma Church of England Parsonage Bill were read the third time and forwarded to the Assembly.

With the exception of questions, and the third reading of the Places of Detention Bill, the Married Women's Property Bill, and the Bird Estate Bill, and sending those measures to the Legislative Council, the portion of yesterday's sitting in the Legislative Assembly from the time of meeting until 7 o'clock was taken up by a discussion upon a number of matters brought forward on a motion for adjournment. After the House went into committee to consider the postponed clauses of the Land Tax Bill, and these clauses were agreed to with amendments in certain particulars not affecting the principle of the measure. Progress was then reported, and the third reading of the bill was made an order of the day for to-day. The Church and School Lands Dedication Act Amendment Bill, the object of which is to provide for mining on church and school lands, was read the second time and passed through committee; and the St. James' School Compensation Trust Bill, Parramatta Church School Bill, the Parramatta Public Baths Bill, and the Cooma Church of England Parsonage Bill were read the third time and forwarded to the Assembly.

Mr. Dinsdale, following Sir Patrick Jennings, explained that in the course he had taken with regard to the appointment he had simply acted under the conviction that as Colonial Secretary he was bound to push on the work of his department; and he had taken offence at the course adopted by the Cabinet in holding a special meeting that day during his enforced absence from town, and writing what he considered to be an unfair and improper minute for his personal use.

The Sydney Rifle Club will hold another of its popular shooting tournaments on Saturday next, at the Paddington rifle range, the entries being limited to 18 at 6s. each. As Mr. G. H. Armstrong (assistant secretary) has already received a number of entries, comprising some of our best marksmen, excellent scoring may be anticipated.

The following announcements are published for the benefit of the members of the Sydney Scottish Rifle Corps:—Sydney Scottish Rifles.—Parade to-night at 7.45, drill order; full pipe band to attend. Candidates for membership of rifle club and bayonet teams can be enrolled by and obtain all information from Mr. Pearce, the secretary, after parade to-night. By order, G. H. Armstrong, Lieutenant and Adjutant."

On the 20th June last, at an ordination service at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Mr. Thomas Carlton Skarratt, R.A., of Downing College, Cambridge and son of Mr. Charles C. Skarratt, of Sydney, was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London. We thank the Rev. T. C. Skarratt to be engaged in ministerial work in England.

A魔術燈在星期五晚上在悉尼的水警法庭上被展示了。它是由一個名叫約翰·莫里茲·馬克西斯的人表演的，他在法庭上被槍擊受傷。他當時在一個隧道裏工作，頭部受傷，但幸運的是沒有生命危險。

在星期六早上，莫里茲·馬克西斯被送到了醫學院，他的頭部受傷，但幸運的是沒有生命危險。

莫里茲·馬克西斯是來自德國的一個農民，他最近在殖民地工作時受了傷。

莫里茲·馬克西斯在殖民地工作時受了傷，這是一個不幸的事件，因為他當時正在一個隧道裏工作，頭部受傷，但幸運的是沒有生命危險。

莫里茲·馬克西斯在殖民地工作時受了傷，這是一個不幸的事件，因為他當時正在一個隧道裏工作，頭部受傷，但幸運的是沒有生命危險。

莫里茲·馬克西斯在殖民地工作時受了傷，這是一個不幸的事件，因為他當時正在一個隧道裏工作，頭部受傷，但幸運的是沒有生命危險。

莫里茲·馬克西斯在殖民地工作時受了傷，這是一個不幸的事件，因為他當時正在一個隧道裏工作，頭部受傷，但幸運的是沒有生命危險。

莫里茲·馬克西斯在殖民地工作時受了傷，這是一個不幸的事件，因為他當時正在一個隧道裏工作，頭部受傷，但幸運的是沒有生命危險。

莫里茲·馬克西斯在殖民地工作時受了傷，這是一個不幸的事件，因為他當時正在一個隧道裏工作，頭部受傷，但幸運的是沒有生命危險。

莫里茒·馬克西斯在殖民地工作時受了傷，這是一個不幸的事件，因為他當時正在一個隧道裏工作，頭部受傷，但幸運的是沒有生命危險。

so soon as the Government taxation proposals have been passed, and this, it is hoped, will be by the end of next week.

A visit was made to Cook's River by the Minister for Works (Hon. W. J. Lyne), accompanied by Mr. Judd, M.L.A., yesterday. It has been proposed to dredge the channel of the river and reclaim some of the land adjacent to the river banks, and the visit of the Minister was to enable him to make a personal inspection of the locality.

The Duke of Cambridge recently paid a hurried visit through the New South Wales Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, the specimens in the mineral department of which proved especially attractive to His Royal Highness, who expressed his wonder and astonishment at the exhibits of gold, silver, and coal.

Mr. R. Septimus Pryer, officer in charge of exhibits, explained to His Royal Highness the various mineral products, at the same time presenting him with a copy of the New South Wales illustrated catalogue, which was graciously accepted.

Messrs. J. B. Casson and Edwin J. C. Bryant, accompanied by Mr. Hammond, M.L.A., had an interview with Mr. Goodchap yesterday morning in connection with the establishment of a railway platform at Carlton, between Kogarah and Hurstville. They

stated that, in accordance with the terms of their letter of the 23rd June, a guarantee had been lodged with the Department for the 40th annual season tickets and that a solicitor had been instructed to prepare a conveyance of the required land to the Government free of all cost. The land, consisting of an acre, is estimated to be worth £1500. A cheque for £400 was handed to Mr. Goodchap towards the cost of the construction of station buildings. This station will bring Kogarah Bay within a mile of the nearest station to George's River until Como is reached. The Commissioner promised that the work should be promptly proceeded with.

Our advertising columns this morning announce the death of Mr. William John Watson, formerly member for Young, and brother of Mr. James Watson, who was Colonial Treasurer a few years ago.

YESTERDAY afternoon the band of the Permanent Artillery, under the leadership of Bandmaster Gray, played in the Botanic Gardens, in the presence of an appreciative concourse of people. The following pieces were rendered in excellent style:—March, "Graafsl" (anon.); overture, "Symphony" (Huet); value, "Journalisten" (Strauss); selection, "Eranai" (Verdi); "Allegiance we Swear" (Bishop); value, "Soldaten Lieder" (Gungl); National Anthem. Some little annoyance was occasioned to a number of well-dressed persons who had assembled to hear the performance of the musicians, by the eccentricities and vagaries of a stalwart mulatto, who was clad in a soldier's uniform. The antics of this person caused a crowd to assemble near the stand, and at times the sweet strains of music were much marred by loud laughter. In future it would be well if the keepers of the ground were instructed to prevent such annoyances.

Mr. R. S. Paterson delivered a lecture at the Pyrmont and Ultimo Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening last, to a good and an appreciative audience, on "Pompeii Disinterred—a personal visit." Mr. Kethel, M.L.A., was in the chair. There was music during the evening. A collection was made towards the church funds, which turned out well. Votes of thanks were given to the lecturer, the chairman, and the choir.

LAST Monday evening Free Trade v. Protection concluded the attention of the members of the Rockwood Mutual Improvement Association. Mr. W. Douglas opened the debate by a paper advocating a protective policy as being the best for New South Wales. Mr. Houston replied in the interest of a free-trade policy, combating some of the statements made by Mr. Douglas. The debate was continued by Messrs. Caithness and H. Bachell on behalf of protection, and Messrs. Andrews, Beckett, and Bachell, sen., in favour of free trade. Some good speeches were made, and at times the debate was animated; but after Mr. Douglas had replied, the president (the Rev. J. M. Bayley) put the question to the members, and a majority of two to one decided that free trade was the best for the colony. This society is growing in numbers and interest, and meets every alternate Monday evening in the Congregational schoolroom, Rockwood.

Mr. N. M. Neville, M.L.A., has been requested, by telegram, to lecture at Orange on Monday next, on the subject of protection, and has acceded to the request.

A MEETING of the committee of Feasts and Entertainments for Destitute Asylums was held last evening, at Messrs. Quong Tart and Co.'s tea rooms, Mr. Hugh Taylor, M.L.A., in the chair. Present: Mr. Quong Tart, A. L. Nelson, J.P., A. G. Hewlett, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Guy, Mrs. Davis, Miss Milson, Mr. Taylor reported the result of his visit to Windsor. It was decided that a feast and entertainment be given to the inmates of the Windsor Benevolent Asylum on Saturday, the 11th September, and that Mr. Taylor apply for a free passage by rail for the committee, and try and obtain the services of the Vernon Band. The following amounts were paid in:—By Mr. Potts, £3 1s. 6d.; Miss J. Jacobs, £2 2s. 6d.; Miss Playfair, £2 1s. 6d.; Additional; Hugh Taylor, M.L.A., £2 9s. 6d.; W. H. Simpson, J.P., £1 1s. 6d.

A MEETING was held on Tuesday evening for the purpose of forming a union between mutual improvement societies. Many metropolitan associations were represented, and the resolutions arrived at are reported in another column.

A LADY called attention to the overcrowding of the Lane Cove "buses, and pointed out that on Monday evening last there were 22 ladies and six children inside the 5 p.m. bus, and 28 or 30 outside, either sitting or hanging behind. When about 2½ miles from Marion's Point, the axis of the vehicle gave way. A few of the passengers were slightly bruised, but fortunately no one was seriously injured. The accident necessitated a number of ladies, some of them with young children, walking a distance of 2½ miles in the dark along a dusty road.

An entrance was effected into the Seven Hills Public School earlier on Tuesday night or early yesterday morning, and a sum of £2 10s. in silver was stolen. The money was kept in a pencil box in the drawer of a table, and the teacher, who resides some two miles from the school, found, on arrival at the building yesterday, traces which led him to conclude that the culprit had gained admission to the premises through one of the windows. It is only a short time since the vestry of the Anglican Church, in the locality, was forcibly entered, and it would appear that there are thieves lurking in the vicinity.

A LABOURER named Samuel Karnith, 21 years of age, met with a painful accident yesterday evening while working in a tunnel near the Waterfall, on the Illawarra line. It appears that while the man was at work a large stone suddenly fell upon his head, inflicting contusions and a laceration of the scalp. The sufferer was brought to Sydney about 7 p.m., and was at once taken to the Infirmary in Macquarie-street, to which institution he was admitted.

HARRY yesterday morning the young man Moritz Marks, who was admitted to the Sydney Hospital on July 12th, suffering from the effects of a bullet wound in his breast, died in the institution from the effects of the injury. It will be remembered that at about 2 p.m. on the 12th ultimo Marks entered the establishment of Messrs. Plummer and Owen, ironmongers, No. 422, George-street, and asked to be shown some revolvers, together with suitable cartridges for them. Immediately after deciding upon the suitabilities of a weapon to his requirements, the man shot himself in the breast, but whether by accident or design still remains unexplained. The deceased was a native of Germany, and had only recently arrived in the colony.

YESTERDAY an inquest was held at the President Lincoln Inn, corner of Forbes and Woolloomooloo streets, on the body of Annie Biddell, aged 28 years, who died at her late residence, No. 4, Kidman-terrace, Junction-lane, off Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, on Monday last. Deceased was stated to have been of interperate habita. On Sunday night the woman retired to rest in her usual health, but on the following morning she complained of pains in her stomach. She grew worse during the day, and expired at about 8 p.m. Several witnesses having been examined, a verdict of death from natural causes was recorded by the jury.

YESTERDAY the City Coroner



## REVIEWS.

*The Mark of Cain.* By ANDREW LANG. Arrowmith, Bristol.

The other day in writing of Mr. Lang's "Letters to Dead Authors," we expressed the hope that we should meet this clever critic, essayist, and poet in the field of fiction. We did not expect that the wish was to be so soon realized. In the same article the prediction was hazarded that when Mr. Lang did write a novel it would not take the shape of the contemporary shilling sensationalism for which "Called Black" is largely responsible; but it would seem that prophecy is dangerous, "unless you know," even in so small a matter as this, for, rather curiously, that is the very shape Mr. Lang's story has taken. He has been drawn into the vortex of tempest (most of it is "two-penny") railway fiction, like Mr. Louis Stevenson, Mrs. Lynn Linton, and Mr. Grant Allen, and a few other indubitably clever people. We are rather disappointed that Mr. Lang's first essay in story writing should appear in Mr. Arrowsmith's "Bristol Library," for, to be plain, we "don't take much stock" as the Americans say, in any of the various cheap series of novelties that litter the bookstalls. The large majority of them are worthless reading for man or woman. But Mr. Lang would find great difficulty in writing a worthless book if he tried, and the "Mark of Cain" is among the very best of its numerous class.

Indeed, it is hardly fair to class "The Mark of Cain" with its brethren at all, for although it is sufficiently sensational for the purpose of the railway novel, it differs in several essential points from the rank and file of its confreres. That it contains a murder goes without saying, but Mr. Lang carefully avoids dwelling with the usual, to us at least, revolting detail and so-called realism, which is the "pot," and even goaded by the "detective" school of fiction, of which M. Gorobius is prime though, by the way, Gorobius is a most poor master in Art, and M. de Ruyt is already being installed in his place. Mr. Lang's novel is the more creditable in all the levity possible; so much so that he almost leaves the impression that he could have chosen had he only himself to consult, to follow the principles of the Greek tragedy, and do all his manslaughter behind the scenes. Then again, the whole story is told in a light, almost "touch-and-go" style, and infused throughout with a vein of bantering humour, whereas in the ordinary paper-covered novel we look in vain for any flash of fun to relieve the sombre web of sordid motives and ghastly means. It strikes the reader here and there that the case stood thus with the author. Had he got a story to tell upon certain prescribed lines. Murder was in the contract. But murder, as a literary vehicle for conveying interest, was naturally repulsive to him, and so he tried to lighten and brighten the foreground of his story by a middle distance and a background of quiet fun and semi-humorous character sketching. For this we ourselves are profoundly thankful.

The "novel without a murderer" is to us, at this moment, a very refreshing alternative to so much "shilling" murder. Mr. Lang has himself confessed in his "Ballads of Railway Novels" to a sort of sneaking regard, "as the 'Mark of Cain' bears internal evidence, we repeat, that the favourite themes of these authors have no great attraction for him as a writer. It is not until you have read his novelties to the end that you discover what a really ingenious story it is, for the author is some little time before he gets in *medias res*. Here and there there is a sign that Mr. Lang is new to this particular sort of work, so much so that one is inclined to address him in the words which the old gentleman applies to "Hinkiebley Finn": "in regard to lying, 'what you want is practice. You do it pretty awkward.' The re-reading of the heroine by her old school-fellow, for instance, has an amusing simplicity about it, strongly reminiscent of stories for children. But the "Mark of Cain," as a whole, is well-knit and thoroughly interesting, contains no incident of much originality (that of the invader, who is witness to the murder, owing to his being dropped on the roof of a house from his own flying-machine), and the evidence of a good deal of curious love. But next time Mr. Lang writes a story let him choose a larger canvas, and a theme with the ordinary everyday humanity in it—*that's his master*. This cheap murder literature has already taken up too much of the time of some good writers. Upon the whole tribe of "shilling dreadfuls," wary of their nauseating reticence, we lay our heaviest ban. It may not be worth much, but were it three or four heavy we could find it in our heart to bestow it upon them all.

*My Life as an Author.* By MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, D.C.L., F.R.S. Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston Searle, and Rivington, 188, Fleet-street, London, 1886.

It is always pleasant to read the life of a good man, and especially pleasant is it when in addition it is also an account of a celebrated personage who has been a striking figure on the world's platform for more than half a century. Apart from this also, Mr. Martin Tupper's "Life as an Author" will secure very many admirers, for it fulfills the post Longfellow's definition of an autobiography. We learn from the author that until the present he had persistently refused all demands from the public and publishers for a story of his own life, not as he quaintly suggests, from the apparent vain-glory of it, but from the invariable suspicion of men who are their own biographers to extenuate their own faults and amplify their own self-registered virtues. In addition, he says that, warned by "certain recent volumes of pestilential reminiscences, he wished to avoid the mischief occasioned by a petty record of the trials and troubles of a private life." In answer to one urgent appeal he sent the following sonnet, which we quote because it is a very fair example of much of his poetry, and also explain the mode of operandi of his volume:

SONNET FROM THE *EARLIEST TIMES TO THE END OF THE REPUBLIC*. By ARTHUR GILMAN, M.A. Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, 26, Fleet-street, London, 1886.

This volume, one of the Story of Nations Series, concisely yet inclusively rehearses the romantic story of the Roman Empire from its earliest dawn in the mist of myth and fable down to the corrupt times of the end of the republic. The earliest traditions of the Roman Empire have been so often recounted that they are now accepted as history, and the author smoothly glides from the first chapter, "once upon a time," to the actual history of later years, and so gracefully does he weave his narrative that the reader is never tempted to give a thought as to where the line between tradition and historical fact is to be drawn. Commencing with the laying of the foundation stone of the "Held City," by the twin Shepherds, the book is quickly, yet judiciously, told in a series of incidents from the days of Romulus and Remus to the final progress of the nation during the reign of Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Tarquin, and so on to the new dynasty. Abounding in narrative are the chapters on the fall of the Tarquins, and the hundred years war. All the forgotten incidents of Rome's romantic history are brought up afresh in the reader's mind by the gossipy and interesting way in which the author treats and discusses them. After touching concisely, yet fully, on the conquest of the Republic, the second Carthaginian war, the social and civil war, the author, in a brilliant chapter, gives brief biographies of the master spirits of the age. The historical narrative concludes with the development of the Republic into an Empire, the progress of the great Pompey and the untimely end of the Triumvirate being adequately treated. The last chapters are devoted to such subjects as manners and social customs, the houses, furniture, festivals, and the arts and letters of the Romans. The book is well illustrated, and is full of stories of heroes, while the facts are set down in their proper relation to each other as well as to the facts of general history. In such well-known stories as "The Keeping of the Bridge," and the "Death of Virginia," the author succeeds admirably in reproducing the "Grandeur that was Rome," a power which still stands forth in monumental grandeur, and is to-day studied by the less fortunate students of history.

THE MELBOURNE TELEGRAPH, *A Review of the "Life as an Author."* By T. F. Fisher Unwin, 26, Fleet-street, London, 1886.

This volume, one of the Story of Nations Series,

concisely yet inclusively rehearses the romantic story of the Roman Empire from its earliest dawn in the mist of myth and fable down to the corrupt times of the end of the republic.

The earliest traditions of the Roman Empire have been so often recounted that they are now accepted as history, and the author smoothly glides from the first chapter, "once upon a time," to the actual history of later years, and so gracefully does he weave his narrative that the reader is never tempted to give a thought as to where the line between tradition and historical fact is to be drawn.

Commencing with the laying of the foundation stone of the "Held City," by the twin Shepherds, the book is quickly, yet judiciously, told in a series of incidents from the days of Romulus and Remus to the final progress of the nation during the reign of Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Tarquin, and so on to the new dynasty. Abounding in narrative are the chapters on the fall of the Tarquins, and the hundred years war.

All the forgotten incidents of Rome's romantic history are brought up afresh in the reader's mind by the gossipy and interesting way in which the author treats and discusses them. After touching concisely, yet fully, on the conquest of the Republic, the second Carthaginian war, the social and civil war, the author, in a brilliant chapter, gives brief biographies of the master spirits of the age.

The historical narrative concludes with the development of the Republic into an Empire, the progress of the great Pompey and the untimely end of the Triumvirate being adequately treated. The last chapters are devoted to such subjects as manners and social customs, the houses, furniture, festivals, and the arts and letters of the Romans. The book is well illustrated, and is full of stories of heroes, while the facts are set down in their proper relation to each other as well as to the facts of general history.

In such well-known stories as "The Keeping of the Bridge," and the "Death of Virginia," the author succeeds admirably in reproducing the "Grandeur that was Rome," a power which still stands forth in monumental grandeur, and is to-day studied by the less fortunate students of history.

THE MELBOURNE TELEGRAPH, *A Review of the "Life as an Author."* By T. F. Fisher Unwin, 26, Fleet-street, London, 1886.

This volume, one of the Story of Nations Series,

concisely yet inclusively rehearses the romantic story of the Roman Empire from its earliest dawn in the mist of myth and fable down to the corrupt times of the end of the republic.

The earliest traditions of the Roman Empire have been so often recounted that they are now accepted as history, and the author smoothly glides from the first chapter, "once upon a time," to the actual history of later years, and so gracefully does he weave his narrative that the reader is never tempted to give a thought as to where the line between tradition and historical fact is to be drawn.

Commencing with the laying of the foundation stone of the "Held City," by the twin Shepherds, the book is quickly, yet judiciously, told in a series of incidents from the days of Romulus and Remus to the final progress of the nation during the reign of Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Tarquin, and so on to the new dynasty. Abounding in narrative are the chapters on the fall of the Tarquins, and the hundred years war.

All the forgotten incidents of Rome's romantic history are brought up afresh in the reader's mind by the gossipy and interesting way in which the author treats and discusses them. After touching concisely, yet fully, on the conquest of the Republic, the second Carthaginian war, the social and civil war, the author, in a brilliant chapter, gives brief biographies of the master spirits of the age.

The historical narrative concludes with the development of the Republic into an Empire, the progress of the great Pompey and the untimely end of the Triumvirate being adequately treated. The last chapters are devoted to such subjects as manners and social customs, the houses, furniture, festivals, and the arts and letters of the Romans. The book is well illustrated, and is full of stories of heroes, while the facts are set down in their proper relation to each other as well as to the facts of general history.

In such well-known stories as "The Keeping of the Bridge," and the "Death of Virginia," the author succeeds admirably in reproducing the "Grandeur that was Rome," a power which still stands forth in monumental grandeur, and is to-day studied by the less fortunate students of history.

THE MELBOURNE TELEGRAPH, *A Review of the "Life as an Author."* By T. F. Fisher Unwin, 26, Fleet-street, London, 1886.

This volume, one of the Story of Nations Series,

concisely yet inclusively rehearses the romantic story of the Roman Empire from its earliest dawn in the mist of myth and fable down to the corrupt times of the end of the republic.

The earliest traditions of the Roman Empire have been so often recounted that they are now accepted as history, and the author smoothly glides from the first chapter, "once upon a time," to the actual history of later years, and so gracefully does he weave his narrative that the reader is never tempted to give a thought as to where the line between tradition and historical fact is to be drawn.

Commencing with the laying of the foundation stone of the "Held City," by the twin Shepherds, the book is quickly, yet judiciously, told in a series of incidents from the days of Romulus and Remus to the final progress of the nation during the reign of Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Tarquin, and so on to the new dynasty. Abounding in narrative are the chapters on the fall of the Tarquins, and the hundred years war.

All the forgotten incidents of Rome's romantic history are brought up afresh in the reader's mind by the gossipy and interesting way in which the author treats and discusses them. After touching concisely, yet fully, on the conquest of the Republic, the second Carthaginian war, the social and civil war, the author, in a brilliant chapter, gives brief biographies of the master spirits of the age.

The historical narrative concludes with the development of the Republic into an Empire, the progress of the great Pompey and the untimely end of the Triumvirate being adequately treated. The last chapters are devoted to such subjects as manners and social customs, the houses, furniture, festivals, and the arts and letters of the Romans. The book is well illustrated, and is full of stories of heroes, while the facts are set down in their proper relation to each other as well as to the facts of general history.

In such well-known stories as "The Keeping of the Bridge," and the "Death of Virginia," the author succeeds admirably in reproducing the "Grandeur that was Rome," a power which still stands forth in monumental grandeur, and is to-day studied by the less fortunate students of history.

THE MELBOURNE TELEGRAPH, *A Review of the "Life as an Author."* By T. F. Fisher Unwin, 26, Fleet-street, London, 1886.

This volume, one of the Story of Nations Series,

concisely yet inclusively rehearses the romantic story of the Roman Empire from its earliest dawn in the mist of myth and fable down to the corrupt times of the end of the republic.

The earliest traditions of the Roman Empire have been so often recounted that they are now accepted as history, and the author smoothly glides from the first chapter, "once upon a time," to the actual history of later years, and so gracefully does he weave his narrative that the reader is never tempted to give a thought as to where the line between tradition and historical fact is to be drawn.

Commencing with the laying of the foundation stone of the "Held City," by the twin Shepherds, the book is quickly, yet judiciously, told in a series of incidents from the days of Romulus and Remus to the final progress of the nation during the reign of Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Tarquin, and so on to the new dynasty. Abounding in narrative are the chapters on the fall of the Tarquins, and the hundred years war.

All the forgotten incidents of Rome's romantic history are brought up afresh in the reader's mind by the gossipy and interesting way in which the author treats and discusses them. After touching concisely, yet fully, on the conquest of the Republic, the second Carthaginian war, the social and civil war, the author, in a brilliant chapter, gives brief biographies of the master spirits of the age.

The historical narrative concludes with the development of the Republic into an Empire, the progress of the great Pompey and the untimely end of the Triumvirate being adequately treated. The last chapters are devoted to such subjects as manners and social customs, the houses, furniture, festivals, and the arts and letters of the Romans. The book is well illustrated, and is full of stories of heroes, while the facts are set down in their proper relation to each other as well as to the facts of general history.

In such well-known stories as "The Keeping of the Bridge," and the "Death of Virginia," the author succeeds admirably in reproducing the "Grandeur that was Rome," a power which still stands forth in monumental grandeur, and is to-day studied by the less fortunate students of history.

THE MELBOURNE TELEGRAPH, *A Review of the "Life as an Author."* By T. F. Fisher Unwin, 26, Fleet-street, London, 1886.

This volume, one of the Story of Nations Series,

concisely yet inclusively rehearses the romantic story of the Roman Empire from its earliest dawn in the mist of myth and fable down to the corrupt times of the end of the republic.

The earliest traditions of the Roman Empire have been so often recounted that they are now accepted as history, and the author smoothly glides from the first chapter, "once upon a time," to the actual history of later years, and so gracefully does he weave his narrative that the reader is never tempted to give a thought as to where the line between tradition and historical fact is to be drawn.

Commencing with the laying of the foundation stone of the "Held City," by the twin Shepherds, the book is quickly, yet judiciously, told in a series of incidents from the days of Romulus and Remus to the final progress of the nation during the reign of Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Tarquin, and so on to the new dynasty. Abounding in narrative are the chapters on the fall of the Tarquins, and the hundred years war.

All the forgotten incidents of Rome's romantic history are brought up afresh in the reader's mind by the gossipy and interesting way in which the author treats and discusses them. After touching concisely, yet fully, on the conquest of the Republic, the second Carthaginian war, the social and civil war, the author, in a brilliant chapter, gives brief biographies of the master spirits of the age.

The historical narrative concludes with the development of the Republic into an Empire, the progress of the great Pompey and the untimely end of the Triumvirate being adequately treated. The last chapters are devoted to such subjects as manners and social customs, the houses, furniture, festivals, and the arts and letters of the Romans. The book is well illustrated, and is full of stories of heroes, while the facts are set down in their proper relation to each other as well as to the facts of general history.

In such well-known stories as "The Keeping of the Bridge," and the "Death of Virginia," the author succeeds admirably in reproducing the "Grandeur that was Rome," a power which still stands forth in monumental grandeur, and is to-day studied by the less fortunate students of history.

THE MELBOURNE TELEGRAPH, *A Review of the "Life as an Author."* By T. F. Fisher Unwin, 26, Fleet-street, London, 1886.

This volume, one of the Story of Nations Series,

concisely yet inclusively rehearses the romantic story of the Roman Empire from its earliest dawn in the mist of myth and fable down to the corrupt times of the end of the republic.

The earliest traditions of the Roman Empire have been so often recounted that they are now accepted as history, and the author smoothly glides from the first chapter, "once upon a time," to the actual history of later years, and so gracefully does he weave his narrative that the reader is never tempted to give a thought as to where the line between tradition and historical fact is to be drawn.

Commencing with the laying of the foundation stone of the "Held City," by the twin Shepherds, the book is quickly, yet judiciously, told in a series of incidents from the days of Romulus and Remus to the final progress of the nation during the reign of Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Tarquin, and so on to the new dynasty. Abounding in narrative are the chapters on the fall of the Tarquins, and the hundred years war.

All the forgotten incidents of Rome's romantic history are brought up afresh in the reader's mind by the gossipy and interesting way in which the author treats and discusses them. After touching concisely, yet fully, on the conquest of the Republic, the second Carthaginian war, the social and civil war, the author, in a brilliant chapter, gives brief biographies of the master spirits of the age.

The historical narrative concludes with the development of the Republic into an Empire, the progress of the great Pompey and the untimely end of the Triumvirate being adequately treated. The last chapters are devoted to such subjects as manners and social customs, the houses, furniture, festivals, and the arts and letters of the Romans. The book is well illustrated, and is full of stories of heroes, while the facts are set down in their proper relation to each other as well as to the facts of general history.

In such well-known stories as "The Keeping of the Bridge," and the "Death of Virginia," the author succeeds admirably in reproducing the "Grandeur that was Rome," a power which still stands forth in monumental grandeur, and is to-day studied by the less fortunate students of history.

THE MELBOURNE TELEGRAPH, *A Review of the "Life as an Author."* By T. F. Fisher Unwin, 26, Fleet-street, London, 1886.

This volume, one of the Story of Nations Series,

concisely yet inclusively rehearses the romantic story of the Roman Empire from its earliest dawn in the mist of myth and fable down to the corrupt times of the end of the republic.

The earliest traditions of the Roman Empire have been so often recounted that they are now accepted as history, and the author smoothly glides from the first chapter, "once upon a time," to the actual history of later years, and so gracefully does he weave his narrative that the reader is never tempted to give a thought as to where the line between tradition and historical fact is to be drawn.

Commencing with the laying of the foundation stone of the "Held City," by the twin Shepherds, the book is quickly, yet judiciously, told in a series of incidents from the days of Romulus and Remus to the final progress of the nation during the reign of Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Tarquin, and so on to the new dynasty. Abounding in narrative are the chapters on the fall of the Tarquins, and the hundred years war.

All the forgotten incidents of Rome's romantic history are brought up afresh in the reader's mind by the gossipy and interesting way in which the author treats and discusses them. After touching concisely, yet fully, on the conquest of the Republic, the second Carthaginian war, the social and civil war, the author, in a brilliant chapter, gives brief biographies of the master spirits of the age.

The historical narrative concludes with the development of the Republic into an Empire, the progress of the great Pompey and the untimely end of the Triumvirate being adequately treated. The last chapters are devoted to such subjects as manners and social customs, the houses, furniture, festivals, and the arts and letters of the Romans. The book is well illustrated, and is full of stories of heroes, while the facts are set down in their proper relation to each other as well as to the facts of general history.

In such well-known stories as "The Keeping of the Bridge," and the "Death of Virginia," the author succeeds admirably in reproducing the "Grandeur that was Rome," a power which still stands forth in monumental grandeur, and is to-day studied by the less fortunate students of history.

## THE SHIPSHIP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE SEAMEN'S UNION.

The dispute between the Steamship Owners' Association and the Federated Seamen's Union on the subject of wages offered a favourable opportunity for the effective discussion of the results likely to flow to the shipping industry from the new fiscal legislation of this colony, and especially of the consequences that might reasonably be anticipated could the full programme of the protectionist party be adopted. During the fiscal controversy that has now been waged somewhat hotly for several months, the protectionist party here—as usual everywhere else with that party—have declared imports to be a fruitful source of injury to the well-being of the people, and in the minds and speeches of many the terms "merchant" or "importer" has been equivalent to "traitor" or "thief." But singularly to say, the speakers who have indulged in language such as this, whenever they have given vent to their opinions on the subject of imports, have carefully and most emphatically declared that all who benefited by importations were a handful of merchants, and they have called on their hearers to condemn a policy that benefited this handful at the expense of the community. Of course, speakers such as these never pause to consider whether or no our imports have any connection with our exports. Some of them, indeed, would not allow themselves to be influenced by such considerations however clearly they might be convinced of them in their own minds; but points such as these are outside the special topic with which we desire to deal at present. When we think of the seamen, engineers, firemen, trimmers, cooks, and stewards employed on board our vessels, and of the wharf labourers, the lumpers, the carters, the warehousemen, the shipwrights, the sailmakers, the mast and block makers, who are employed ashore, we at once find how important a body of men are bound together by mutual interest in the prosperity of our shipping. Nor have we by any means exhausted the list of those so interested, for the mere supply of our vessels with provisions and stores in endless variety and with coal to the extent of many thousands of tons weekly alone gives profitable employment to large bodies of people.

What we remember all these facts we can but confess it was high time that the delusion, or rather the imposture, about a handful of merchants alone being concerned in keeping up the imports of goods, was fully exposed. If the protectionists had declared that all the bodies of men we have named were guilty of working together with the merchants for the injury of the colony, that they were engaged practically in dishonourable pursuits, they would only have stated verily that which is the logical deduction from their assertions. If statements made from time to time by protectionists contained even a particle of truth, then the operations of commerce and the occupation of seamen were alike unworthy of the honourable position they hold and have ever held in the general estimation of mankind. But protectionists dare not strike in this direction, except indirectly. Nay, some of these people have even gone so far as to declare that they can stop the importation of goods without injury to the shipping industry. They might as well expect the blood to circulate after the heart has stopped its labours.

What is the whole drift of protectionist agitation at the present time? First to last it is nothing but to stop, or at any rate to very largely reduce, imports. What does such a policy portend to the shipping industry? Does the prosperity of our steamship companies rise or fall when they have a large business? and does it rise or fall when by it that large business is frustrated away? It is lamentable to look around at the legislation of sister colonies in this master. Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, have all given themselves over to a policy of exclusion, a policy prejudicial to shipping; and now we are asked to follow their example. There is not the least doubt that when on a certain occasion, during the debate on the Customs Duties Bill, a leading protectionist exclaimed "So much the better," in reference to a statement that the imports from Melbourne had fallen off, he represented the opinion of the full protectionist party. The colony is now asked by that party to take steps to reduce imports to an enormous extent, and it is high time that everyone recognised that no such policy can be inaugurated in this colony without casting a blight over the whole shipping industry, not of New South Wales alone but of Australia. It was of comparative unimportance what the sister colonies did in comparison with the results that would flow to the shipping interest from an adverse policy in New South Wales, for the very reason that we have given the greatest employment.

What are imports? Imports are exports, and exports are imports, we reply. They are goods, called either imports or exports just as they may happen to be at the shipping or the landing port. Consequently if all the colonies object to land goods, all the colonies are prohibited from shipping. Of course there is no such thing to fear as the absolute destruction of our shipping industry, but there is the absolute certainty before us that we cannot adopt a policy of excluding goods without inflicting injury on the carriers of those goods just in proportion to the policy of exclusion.

THE UNEMPLOYED AGITATION IN MELBOURNE.

## A MINISTER OF THE CROWN THREATENED.

(From the Melbourne Telegraph of Tuesday.)

The time has evidently arrived when, in the interests of law and order, the unemployed agitation should be effectively grappled with. The men have been granted a good deal of indulgence by the authorities, and now appear to imagine that, no matter to what length they may proceed, they will not be checked. The old Supreme Court, the use of which has been denied to them by Mr. N. M. Moore, the Minister of Works, is being used by a section of the men as a headquarters in which to foment disturbances, and in which they enjoy a comparative immunity from police interference.

Between 200 and 300 men assembled at the bureau yesterday morning.

After holding a noisy demonstration in the bureau, a body of the men set off to the Public Works Department, for the purpose of seeking an interview with the Minister. With the object of obtaining Mr. N. M. Moore's own statement in regard to the deportation, our representative yesterday afternoon waited upon that gentleman at his private residence, South Melbourne. Mr. N. M. Moore courteously gave the following information:—

"I was engaged at the time at a meeting of the Executive Council, when a demand was sent in to see me. As I had previously received a deputation of the unemployed and discussed their case with them, I did not depart, but clung to them. The men, however, did not depart, but waited about the passage, and at the close of the meeting, and upon making my appearance, my progress was barred by them, and in an insolent and threatening manner they demanded that I should instantly provide relief work for them or else give up the demand to advance them a sum of £2,000, which they said they would repay out of their weekly earnings. I pointed out to them that I was powerless without the sanction of Parliament to comply with their request. The men then demanded that I should at once take the matter up with the Minister, and that their relatives should open a fund for their benefit. I told them to speak to the members of the club in which they resided, and requested those gentlemen to bring forward the matter in the House, as I had the wants of my own constituency to attend to. I further told them that they must either be carrying out large and important works objected to the public, or else wait until the men employed by them would, by such a proceeding, be devoured away. The leader of the men, in an insolent manner, then seized me by the arm, and excitedly said that the works must be started, and demanded an immediate answer. I then took up the matter with the other members of the club, and they left the premises, and the matter was referred to the Hon. Mr. Modini and others went out to St. Peters yesterday afternoon to make further investigations. But the men, who had the power of making threats of serious consequences if I did not at once bring the matter before Parliament, The police then ejected the men from the building."

Mr. N. M. Moore was also of opinion that, as a Minister of the Crown he had no power, the Attorney-General should be the master up and have the aggressor, who is a most violent fellow, placed under restraint. After such high-handed action, he said, there was no telling what they might next proceed to do.

THE UNEMPLOYED CARPENTERS.

For some considerable time past the building trade has been unusually slack, and in consequence many carpenters and joiners have been thrown out of employment, so much so that a call a meeting of the unemployed carpenters and joiners to consider what was to be done. At the meeting a committee was appointed to wait upon the Hon. the Minister for Works, to ascertain if any Government works could be commenced to absorb the unemployed labour. After considerable arbitration and manu-

## TRADES AND LABOUR MOVEMENTS.

The central committee of the Steamship Owners' Society met last evening, Mr. Lennox presiding as chairman. The meeting was opened by Mr. F. W. Symons, President of the Federated Seamen's Union. "The sum of £250 be paid over to the Trades' Hall funds as a third instalment of £100 for shares in the company." There will be a special meeting of the Steamship Owners' Society on Saturday, at 6 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on the matter of some importance will be considered, among which the question of sending a deputation to the International Trades' Union Congress, to be held at Adelaide in September.

The Journeymen Farriers' Society held a meeting last evening at the Swan with two Necks Hotel. Mr. Leppin presiding as chairman. The principal business was to appoint a committee to carry out arrangements in connection with the eight-hour day. The following were appointed as the committee—Messrs. Cummings, Cainie, Boden, Aitkin, H. Malley, Parkinson, McAske, Tufty, and Lamp.

It was also decided to send a letter of condolence from the society to Mr. Finlay on the death of her son, the late Mr. Finlay.

Efforts were made yesterday in several directions to raise funds for the brickmakers now on strike. The Brickmakers' Society held a special meeting last evening at the Temperance Hall, when the sum of £50 was donated to the Fund. Some contributions were received at the railway station, Redfern, and the sum of £100 was collected.

Mr. A. Miller gave a lecture at the Temperance Hall last evening in aid of the men on strike. The subject chosen was "The Causes of the Present Industrial Depression, and Methods of Relief."

The attendance was moderate, but it is likely

they might be convinced of them in their own minds; but points such as these are outside the special topic with which we desire to deal at present.

When we think of the seamen, engineers, firemen, trimmers, cooks, and stewards employed on board our vessels, and of the wharf labourers, the lumpers, the carters, the warehousemen, the shipwrights, the sailmakers, the mast and block makers, who are employed ashore, we at once find how important a body of men are bound together by mutual interest in the prosperity of our shipping.

Of course, speakers such as these never pause to consider whether or no our imports have any connection with our exports. Some of them, indeed, would not allow themselves to be influenced by such considerations however clearly they might be convinced of them in their own minds; but points such as these are outside the special topic with which we desire to deal at present.

The committee of the United Steamship Trade Society of Sydney held a special meeting last evening at the Temperance Hall, when the sum of £50 was donated to the Fund.

Final arrangements were made for holding a concert and ball on the 27th instant, in aid of the society, to enable them to purchase a banner.

With regard to the Brickmakers' Society sending a repre-

sentative to Queensland to raise funds for the men who are out of work, we have no objection to that.

The Federated Seamen's Union waited on Mr. G. F. Wise, agent for immigration and acting commissioner for labour, yesterday morning at the Immigration Barracks, Macquarie-street. The object of the deputation was to ascertain whether the immigrants were to be given preference in the awarding of contracts for public works.

Mr. Symons said that the men had been given preference in the awarding of contracts for public works.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been applied for by the unemployed to go up-country, and that passes had been refused for the reason that employment could not be obtained in the various districts.

Mr. Symons said that the men had been given preference in the awarding of contracts for public works.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused. They were refused passes.

Again, men who had come to Sydney from the interior, and who had been unable to get work again, were again refused.

If, however, a man had been in a hospital and showed that he had or was otherwise deserving, he was provided with a free pass.

Mr. Cook said that he had some 500 or 600 men out on strike.

Mr. Wise said that their place in the brickworks.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused.

They were refused passes.

Again, men who had come to Sydney from the interior, and who had been unable to get work again, were again refused.

If, however, a man had been in a hospital and showed that he had or was otherwise deserving, he was provided with a free pass.

Mr. Cook said that he had some 500 or 600 men out on strike.

Mr. Wise said that their place in the brickworks.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused.

They were refused passes.

Again, men who had come to Sydney from the interior, and who had been unable to get work again, were again refused.

If, however, a man had been in a hospital and showed that he had or was otherwise deserving, he was provided with a free pass.

Mr. Cook said that he had some 500 or 600 men out on strike.

Mr. Wise said that their place in the brickworks.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused.

They were refused passes.

Again, men who had come to Sydney from the interior, and who had been unable to get work again, were again refused.

If, however, a man had been in a hospital and showed that he had or was otherwise deserving, he was provided with a free pass.

Mr. Cook said that he had some 500 or 600 men out on strike.

Mr. Wise said that their place in the brickworks.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused.

They were refused passes.

Again, men who had come to Sydney from the interior, and who had been unable to get work again, were again refused.

If, however, a man had been in a hospital and showed that he had or was otherwise deserving, he was provided with a free pass.

Mr. Cook said that he had some 500 or 600 men out on strike.

Mr. Wise said that their place in the brickworks.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused.

They were refused passes.

Again, men who had come to Sydney from the interior, and who had been unable to get work again, were again refused.

If, however, a man had been in a hospital and showed that he had or was otherwise deserving, he was provided with a free pass.

Mr. Cook said that he had some 500 or 600 men out on strike.

Mr. Wise said that their place in the brickworks.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused.

They were refused passes.

Again, men who had come to Sydney from the interior, and who had been unable to get work again, were again refused.

If, however, a man had been in a hospital and showed that he had or was otherwise deserving, he was provided with a free pass.

Mr. Cook said that he had some 500 or 600 men out on strike.

Mr. Wise said that their place in the brickworks.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused.

They were refused passes.

Again, men who had come to Sydney from the interior, and who had been unable to get work again, were again refused.

If, however, a man had been in a hospital and showed that he had or was otherwise deserving, he was provided with a free pass.

Mr. Cook said that he had some 500 or 600 men out on strike.

Mr. Wise said that their place in the brickworks.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused.

They were refused passes.

Again, men who had come to Sydney from the interior, and who had been unable to get work again, were again refused.

If, however, a man had been in a hospital and showed that he had or was otherwise deserving, he was provided with a free pass.

Mr. Cook said that he had some 500 or 600 men out on strike.

Mr. Wise said that their place in the brickworks.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused.

They were refused passes.

Again, men who had come to Sydney from the interior, and who had been unable to get work again, were again refused.

If, however, a man had been in a hospital and showed that he had or was otherwise deserving, he was provided with a free pass.

Mr. Cook said that he had some 500 or 600 men out on strike.

Mr. Wise said that their place in the brickworks.

Mr. Symons said that they had been given to understand that a number of free passes had been issued before applying again the second time they were refused.

Other men had been on strike, and came to him saying that they had been refused.

They were refused passes.

## Auction Sales.

## AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.

In the Inaccuracy of J. J. Hardman, of Newtown, Baker, the Auction SALE of furniture scheduled for Wednesday, 11th August, will be postponed to Friday, 13th August.

VIDER Auctioneer, Office 22, Erskine-street.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF G. DRAVY, of Parma-street, Ashfield. Builder and Contractor.

VIDER will sell by auction at the Premises, Parma-street, Ashfield, near the Park, on FRIDAY, 20th August.

A large quantity of timbers, hard wood and soft, of all sorts.

Doors, sashes, Purshing trammongery.

Bulldogs' tools, &c.

Sale at 11 a.m. prompt.

Office: 22, Erskine-street.

W. M. CRANE, Jun., has received instructions to sell by auction, under distrait for rent, on the premises, Stephen-street, Elizabeth-street, THIS DAY, 19th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Office furniture, &c.

THIS DAY, AUGUST 19, at 2 o'clock.

PER S.S. RUMBERBEEF.

FERNS. FERNS.

POT PLANTS. FANCY HANGING POTS.

MINIATURE FERN CASES, TREE FERNS, &c.

NEW ZEALAND AND VICTORIAN TREE FERNS, HEATH, DAFFINE, ENGLISH HOLLY, RUSTIC GARDEN SEATS, &c.

W. M. CRANE, Jun., has received instructions from A. Holt, Esq., of Melbourne, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 112, King-street East.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock.

On the Premises, How Cottage, Bentleigh-street, next Dick's Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—

Flute, Flute Glasses, Cliffford, Austrian and American Chairs, Lov. Dining, Toilet, and Kitchen Table Double.

Shuttlecock, Tennis, Billiard, Snooker, Pool Tables, Games, Washstands and Sets, Chests of Drawers, Cutlery, Crockery and Kitchen Utensils.

L. L. COOPER, GO., have received instructions from Mr. C. H. Henderson to sell by auction, on the above premises, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

IMPORTANT LIBERAL ADVANCES

Made upon merchandise sent for home-sale.

IMPORTANT ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION.

To Parties Furnishing Furniture Dealers, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock.

At the LABOUR BAZAAR, Pitt-street.

Superior and substantial

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

Pianoforte, by Ind Isbahn, Dresden.

Harpium, 10 stops, by Alexandre

Elegance, 10 stops, Drawing-room Suite, upholstered in leather, tapestry and silk overings.

Telescopic Table, st. st. x 4ft. Oval Walnut Inlaid Tables.

Piano, Grand, Carpet Linoleums, Stair Carpets, &c.

Oeophagus, Umbrellas, Fans and Irons, Corselets, &c.

Austrian Utensils, assorted

Wire Work Mattresses.

Hair, Kapok, and Flax Bed, Mosquito Curtains

Handkerchiefs, Handkerchief Boxes, &c.

2 Single Cedar Wardrobes, G.P. doors, Chests of Drawers

Handsome Pair Mahogany Toilets, with hand-painted chamber

walls.

Piano and Cedar Washstands, Toilet Tables and Glasses,

Large quantity of Dinner and Breakfast Ware, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Mangle and Refrigerator.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from a number of their clients to sell by auction, at the LABOUR BAZAAR, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

The above elegant household furniture, pianoforte, harpsichord, &c., selected under bill of sale, and removed from the fine-class furnished residence in the suburbs to the Bazaar.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, at 11 o'clock,

108, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

ALEX. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction.

Superior household furniture and effects, comprising, drawing-room suite, carpets, pianoforte, oil paintings, &c.

Extensive Clearance Sale by AUCTION

of VARIOUS SHIPMENTS

EXCELENDLY CHOICE LONDON-MADE FURNITURE, ELEGANT MIRRORS, OVERMANTELS, &c.

Also,

VERY SUPERIOR COLONIAL-MADE FURNITURE,

REYNOLDS BROS. and CO. (successors to Nathan Cohen and Co.), have received instructions to sell the above by auction, at their Rooms, 74, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, August 17, at 11 o'clock.

TERMS at sale.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock sharp.

J. G. BELLINGTON and SONS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 216, Pitt-street, Cedar chests drawers, wardrobes, sideboards

Washstands, hall stands,

Birch Woods, Overmantels, mirror pier glasses, walnut davenport

Telephones, walnut and mahogany dining tables

French polished tables, &c.

Children's cots, brass rail

Horsecarts and cradles, couches, tables

Antique Furniture, &c.

Painted, wire-wire mattresses, blankets

Plates, dishes

Also, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,

at 11 o'clock sharp.

An Attractive and Important Sale of valuable AUSTRALIAN, TAN, CHINA, and FOREIGN FUR.

The following articles will be sold, in open air, and will be sold at a low rate, with salt, mutton, wild rice, &c., &c.

Splendid heart rums and parrot rums, in bear skins, wild rice, tigress, tiger cat, kangaroo, antelope, &c.

To the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney, furriers, travellers, seafarers, shippers, &c., &c., this offers a splendid opportunity, taking the last of the season.

On view this day and morning of sale.

PLANTERS, CONTRACTORS, and Others.

J. NEALEN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. J. Nealeen, Master of the Mint, on the ground, Ground Floor, Royal Exchange, Pitt-street, opposite the corner of Market and Elizabeth streets, Strawberry Hill, TOMORROW, FRIDAY, 20th August, at 11 o'clock.

A small building, consisting of bricks, square-cut, building stone, flags; a large quantity G.C. from 3 feet to 10 feet; hardware and pine flooring boards, leaded glass, &c.

Architects, mantels, &c., &c.

Also, a Fire-place, W.B. bathroom (gothic design) or piers, suitable for removal. In lots to suit purchasers and without charge.

Offices and Apartments, 41, Goulburn-street.

FRIDAY, 20th AUGUST, 1886.

AT THE ROOMS, 100, BOND-STREET,

At 11 o'clock.

BOOKS, PAINTINGS, Oil, Watercolours, and others.

GIBBS and CO. will hold their usual weekly sale on FRIDAY next, when they will offer a

LARGE and VARIED COLLECTION of RARE and VALUABLE BOOKS, GRAND LOT OF OIL and OTHER CATALOGUES and FULL PARTICULARS.

GIBBS and CO., Auctioneers, 20, BOND-STREET.

NORTH ANNANDALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

HORSES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.

To be sold in consequence of Mr. Blunt's change of residence to the Blue Mountains.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at his residence, a Collingwood, North Annandale, on THURSDAY, August 20, at 11 o'clock.

The whole of his FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

DRAWING, DINING, BEDROOM FURNITURE, PICTURES, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c.

HORSES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c.

The whole of the furniture is of the most modern and superior description, and most of it was made expressly to order by A.Y. WARD about 18 months ago.

Further particulars will appear in Saturday's papers.

Catalogues in course of preparation, and cards to view may be obtained at the Rooms, 80, George-street.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, and OTHERS.

MONDAY, 24th AUGUST, 1886.

CLEARANCE SALE OF LUMBER.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN and MERCHANTILE AGENCEY, COLONIAL BANK, 51, Pitt-street, their Whole House, Bridge-street, on MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 1 o'clock punctually, the following, ex Mitredale and Austria—

Redwood slabs, 7 ft. & 10 in.

Redwood mouldings, 3 inch.

Redwood planks, 1 ft. 6 in.

Redwood beams, 1 ft. 6 in.

Redwood shingles, 1 ft. 6 in.





